

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

## BANKS TO HELP COTTON GROWER GET FAIR PRICE

Financiers of 11 Southern States Pledge Adequate Credit Facilities

## 25 P. C. ACREAGE CUT IS ON NEW PROGRAM

May Store 2,000,000 Bales to Avoid Sale of Crop During Present Slump

**By MARJORIE SHULER**  
LOS ANGELES, Oct. 8.—A plan for southern bankers to finance the farmers in holding this year's banner cotton crop off the market for a rise in price was unanimously adopted by bankers of 11 states, who had a meeting here at the close of the annual convention of the American Bankers' Association. They pledged themselves to go home and ask for conventions of their state bank associations to work out a practical action.

The resolutions adopted by bankers from Arkansas, Alabama, Georgia, Oklahoma, Mississippi, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky and Texas are as follows:

"First—We recommend a reduction of 25 per cent in the cotton acreage in one-crop sections of our respective states and recommend a food and feed production for the purpose of carrying out the living-home program.

### To Await Profitable Price

"Second—We recommend the orderly marketing of cotton, so that the producers may receive the largest financial returns from the crops.

"Third—We pledge the credit facilities of the southern bankers to aid in financing the holding of all actual cotton that can be properly margined until there is a demand for the commodity at satisfactory prices.

"Fourth—We pledge ourselves that upon return to our respective states we will recommend the calling of meetings of the bankers' associations in our states for the purpose of considering the adoption of these resolutions and the furtherance of the policy herein outlined."

In interviews for The Christian Science Monitor, southern bankers asserted that warehousing facilities are ample to care for the crop and that banks which already have sent money to the credit committee will be able to advance credit to the possible \$50 a bale in order that the producers will not be compelled to sell at the present market price of between 13 and 14 cents a pound.

### Cost 17 Cents a Pound

When cotton was planted this year the buying price was quoted around 20 cents a pound. The crop, the bankers say, has cost the farmers an average of 17 cents a pound.

If the big yield of this year is dumped on the market, so they predict, further drop in price, while to hold up several million bales for a rise in price to 20 cents a pound will give the farmer a three-cent margin of profit on his investment.

Texas bankers already have such a plan under way for the withdrawal of 1,000,000 bales from the market and a 25 per cent reduction in acreage next year. In their proposal to other southern bankers for a conference, they asked that the other states co-operate in storing 2,000,000 bales and in an agreement to reduce the planting areas next year.

The response to the call was so strong that the resolution adopted in conference went further than the Texas plan in asking for the holding of all cotton that can be properly margined.

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## FARM RELIEF PROVES CHIEF KANSAS ISSUE

Survey of State Shows a Lukewarm Support of Administration

BY FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE  
TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 8—Charles Curtis (R.), Senator from Kansas, administration leader in the Senate, is assured of re-election to a third term, but his victory will not represent a vindication of Coolidge farm policies. To the President's agricultural program—the Jardine program as it is more familiarly known here—Kansas is uniformly opposed.

If Senator Curtis were aspiring to succeed himself on such a platform, he would be defeated. If Calvin Coolidge were running for another term on the paramount issue of anti-McNary-Haugenism, he could not recarry the state which gave him 153,000 majority over Davis and La Follette in 1924.

If Mr. Coolidge were a presidential candidate in Kansas today on any platform, and his opponents were former Gov. Frank O. Lowden of Illinois, the consensus is that Lowden would win. These statements epitomize the Kansas political situation.

### Crop Makes No Difference

Administration farm relief measures command no favor even in a Kansas which has just harvested the second biggest wheat crop in its history. From the golden fields of its southwestern counties in 1926 there were taken 152,000,000 bushels of wheat, a yield exceeded only in the past by the 1914 bonanza crop of 148,000,000 bushels.

With wheat around \$1.25 a bushel, this year's harvest will put nearly \$200,000,000 in Kansas farmers' pockets yet they are clamoring as persistently for McNary-Haugen legislation as ever.

Senator Arthur Capper, Coolidge's opponent, asserts there is no prospect whatever of the disappearance of the farm relief issue "until it is effectively met." The Kansas corn crop this year is a failure, owing to prolonged drought, and in the north the wheat crop went wrong, too.

Senator Curtis and Republican members of the House up for re-election will be returned because they are uncompromising advocates of McNary-Haugenism. The only Kansas Congressman who fought corn belt demands last winter, Representative J. N. Tincher, Republican, of the seventh district, is not a candidate for re-election. Tincher, with Senator Fess of Ohio, was official sponsor of the administration's farm legislation. The Congressman has a variety of reasons for deciding to resume private life. The Sunflower delegation in Congress is solidly Republican with the exception of two House districts. The G. O. P. hopes in November to reduce Representatives "Bill" Ayres to the dignity of the sole Democrat from Kansas as Republicans expect to win the other

### EVENTS TONIGHT

Dinner, Northeastern Section, Ind. Walker Memorial Building, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 8 p.m. Reception to Mrs. Lorenz F. Mather, new president of Boston City Club, 40 Beacon Street, afternoon, and evening. International Masonic Center, DeKalb Avenue, Masonic Building, Medford Square, Melford 8.

### EVENTS TOMORROW

Lecture, John Adams and the Declaration of Independence, by the Rev. Adelbert L. Houston, Twentieth Century Club, 3 and 4, 10 St., 1 p.m. Nature and history talk, Appalachian Mountain Club, North Station, 1:40, for Medford; North Station, 1:32, for Lexington. The Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court, 10 a.m.

### THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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These Questions Were Answered in Yesterday's MONITOR

Democratic seat in the second district, now held by Chauncy B. Little. No one, Republican or Democrat, would have a chance to go to Congress from this State in 1928 who is not an opponent of Coolidge-Jardine farm relief programs. That is the milk in the political coconut of Kansas.

**That Chicago Speech**

President Coolidge, apart from his agricultural views, is highly respected by Kansas farmers and city folk alike. "Respected" is advisedly used. Citizens who thus express their opinion of Mr. Coolidge always amplify it by saying he does not necessarily represent the enthusiasm Theodore Roosevelt's name will arouses. The President's picture is frequently thrown onto Kansas movie screens, but is seldom evokes applause.

Yet Coolidge tax reduction and federal economy measures are thoroughly approved, and everybody acclaims the President's "soundness" and "sanity." The Bruce Barton interview made a tremendous impression in Kansas. It is regarded by a good many folks as the opening gun in the President's campaign for renomination. But it is plain as a pikestaff that if Calvin Coolidge wants to assure himself of the electoral vote of Kansas two years hence, he must mend his agricultural ways.

They are decidedly not Kansas' ways and seemingly nothing the President does in other fields will make them Kansas' ways. It may be remarked in passing that most Kansans insist Mr. Lowden will be a candidate in 1928 whether Mr. Coolidge is or not. The President's Chicago farm federation speech of December, 1925, still rankles in Kansas.

Dr. William M. Jardine looms large in the Kansas farm-political picture. He is immensely popular in his home State, which takes pride in the first Kansan ever Secretary of Agriculture. But he continues to be severely criticized for his stand on farm relief policies.

The Republican state convention at

### WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

**Southern New England:** Fair tonight and slightly cooler with frost in exposed places; gentle west to north winds.

**Southern New England:** Fair, slight cool night and moderate frost in the interior; Saturday fair, moderate northwest winds.

**Northern New England:** Fair tonight, cool, very light frost in interior; Saturday fair, moderate northwest winds.

**Official Temperatures**

(6 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)	
Albany, N. Y.	59
Memphis	60
Atlantic City	58
Montreal	57
Boston	48
Baltimore	54
Charlottesville	58
Calgary	59
Chicago	64
Colorado Springs	52
Des Moines	58
Portland, Ore.	52
Eastport	45
Galveston	54
Hartford	52
Helena	52
Jacksonville	68
Kansas City	74
Las Vegas	62
Tampa	74
Los Angeles	74
Seattle	59
Tampa	74
Washington	68

**High Tides at Boston**

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sues fade into insignificance in Kansas alongside the burning questions of farm relief.

Stephens is also trying to excite the multitude over Curtis's vote for "cancellation of the Italian debt." Stephens, an optimistic soul, points out that when Senator Curtis last ran in an off-year—1914—he was a "minority" victor with only 180,000 votes against his Democratic opponent's 176,000 and against Republican progressive Victor Murdock's 117,000.

That Curtis 1920 landslide majority was heavily cut is certain. Stephens pins hope on Republican lethargy and thinks Curtis will be the victim of Kansas farmers' resentment against President Coolidge, whom of course Curtis is valiantly defending.

MILTON READY TO HONOR ROAD

### Program for Celebrating Centennial of First Railroad Is Out

Preparations for the centennial celebration of the first American railroad were completed today when the official program was made public. Commemorative exercises will be held Sunday in the Milton churches and on Monday the historic significance of the celebration will be made much of in the public schools.

"It can be done in a few words," Capper replied. "We western people have begun to feel that the West's welfare is not as fully considered as vital or as important to national welfare as those of the East?" By blood and tradition, we are today the most truly American part of the United States. And yet, eight years after the world-wide emergency of the Great War, and after seven years of struggle for agriculture's existence, the East cannot see or will not see that until it has been settled on the basis of a fairer deal to the west.

Feeling out here, that the administration is too much under the influence of big business, is strengthened by the Pennsylvania and Illinois primary scandals, and by Secretary Mellon's assaults on the farm relief bill, followed by the decidedly sectional defeat of that measure, which found a united east balkning the wishes of a solid west.

Senator Capper is a firm advocate of tariff revision downward on farm necessities, insisting that until it comes the highly protected industrial East will remain in enjoyment of unfair advantage.

Senator Curtis's opponent, the forceful Democratic lawyer from Columbus named Charles Stephens, has strong support from organized labor, especially the railroad brotherhoods, because of Curtis's vote against the Watson-Parker Rail Act now a law.

**What Stephens Is Doing**

The Democratic nominee is assailing the Curtis record on the Fordney-McCumber tariff bill, contending that on 64 different occasions Curtis supported higher duties on farm necessities like agricultural machinery, while Senator Capper was voting against those schedules.

There is widespread anti-World Court sentiment in Kansas, largely of Klan instigation. Stephens is making capital out of Curtis's vote for the court, although international is-

### BACK BAY GETS PARKING NOTICE

#### Special Squad in District to Enforce Law and Help the Motorist

Enforcement of the regulations of the Board of Street Commissioners whereby the parking of automobiles in the public streets for more than one hour between the hours of 1 a. m. and 6 p. m. and in front of any public building, church or place of amusement throughout the 24 hours of the day are forbidden, is today in charge of Capt. James Laffey and 12 special policemen in that part of Boston lying to the westward and southward of Charles and Cambridge Streets and the Park Square district.

Because of unusual traffic congestion in certain crowded business and cross-town streets, particular attention is being given to enforcement of these regulations by Captain Laffey and his squad in the Back Bay district.

While strictly speaking, the more rigid enforcement of the parking rules restrictions went into effect on Tuesday, the captain and his specially detailed officers did not get fairly started on the work until yesterday, so far as the greater part of the Back Bay district is concerned.

#### Where They Are Working

The streets and thoroughfares to which particular attention is now being given by the parking regulating force include Beacon Street, Commonwealth Avenue where the park department regulations are practically the same as those promulgated by the street commissioners, Marlboro, Newbury and Arlington Streets, Boylston Street from Hemmenway to Charles Street, Massachusetts Avenue from Harvard Bridge to Columbus Avenue, Washington Street, Dartmouth Street, and Huntington Street.

So fast as compliance with the laws regulating parking in these streets becomes well established, Captain Laffey and his men will extend their campaign of the enforcement to the rules to other most frequented streets and avenues. Even now, when possible, the captain details men from the more congested streets to observe conditions in other parts of his large territory and to warn uncaring car operators that any violation of the laws will be strictly enforced.

#### In Court Next Week

The police now have the names of many offenders against the one hour parking restriction and it is the intention of Captain Laffey to summon them into the municipal courts next week.

The enforcement of the parking laws to the letter where the street commissioners have made no exception to the regulations began in the downtown or strictly business and

commercial part of Boston on Sept. 1. Since that time hundreds of automobile drivers have been summoned into the courts and have been fined and warned by the judges.

Captain Laffey is making every attempt to impose hardships upon the business men and citizens in the enforcement of the law as laid down by the street commissioners. He is conducting this campaign as one of education as well as one of enforcement.

#### OPPOSITION VOICED TO POLITICAL LEVY

Conservative Workingmen Describe It as a "Disgrace"

By Special Cable

SCARBOROUGH, Oct. 8—Dame Caroline Bridgeman, in her presidential address at the opening of the national conference of the Conservative delegates here, appealed to the law-abiding constitutionalists in the modified marathon race of 10 miles on the track Thursday night. "Jimmy" Henigan of Malden, running under the colors of the Dorchester Club, was the winner in 55:06 minutes. Jack Lamb of Biddeford, Me., was second, and Rhumar Ohman of Randolph, third. Paul Harrington of the B. A. A. broke the Brockton Fair record for pole vaulting with a jump of 12ft. 2in.

Malcolm E. Nichols, Mayor of Boston, was the honored guest of Boston Day yesterday and with Fred F. Field, president of the society, visited many attractions. He was accompanied by a delegation of city officials, including Edward F. Condon, his secretary; Charles L. Harding, street commissioner; George H. Johnson, city collector; Mayor Harold D. Bent of Brockton assisted in receiving the guests.

It was a gala day for the exhibitors of cattle, dogs, poultry, vegetables and about everything else imaginable, and the judges were kept more than busy. L. V. Wilson of St. Paul, Minn., acted as judge of Guernsey cattle. James G. Watson of Brandon, Vt., was judge of Ayrshires. The Guernsey show is said to be the largest ever held in the East.

The horse show rings the entries of Miss Jean Brown Scott are leading all other exhibitors by a wide margin. Miss Scott's horses are entered in the harness classes and indications point to that she will repeat her success of 1925 when she completes the week's program ahead of all other contestants.

One of the pleasing attractions to

many visitors from various

parts of the world who registered

at the Christian Science Publishing

House yesterday were the follow-

ing:

A. Frances Kramer, Hollywood, Calif.

David T. Kramer, Hollywood, Calif.

Arthur B. Lester, Franklin, Calif.

Francis C. Cox, New York City.

## ZINOVIEFF GETS POOR RECEPTION

Communist Oppositionists Are Voted Down by an Overwhelming Majority

By Special Cable

MOSCOW, Oct. 8—Gregory Zinovieff accompanied by several of his closest adherents invaded his former stronghold at Leningrad, and addressed the factory Communist branches, but judging from the reports published here, his efforts were even more unsuccessful than those of Trotsky. Saporoff and other opposition leaders made up the majority voted against the Central Committee policy in various Moscow party branches. Zinovieff spoke in the big Putilov factory, denouncing the growth of the rich peasants and private capital, also criticizing the alleged lack of democracy within the party, but the meeting passed a resolution against the opposition by 1375 votes to 25. Some of the factory branches refused to listen to the opposition spokesmen at all.

The continuation and extension of the agitation of the Opposition leaders evoked a growing demand from the adherents of the Central Committee majority that the Communist Party Conference meeting on Oct. 25 take decisive steps to discipline the Opposition and prevent it from spreading all over the country. The American Communist Party has published a resolution, endorsing the stand of the Central Committee against Trotsky and Zinovieff.

A leading editorial in the Communist Party organ, Pravda, indicated that there will be no open discussion within the Communist ranks regarding controversial points raised by Trotsky, Zinovieff and other leaders of the opposition. Pravda declares that discussion would be harmful, because it would give aid and comfort to those groups desiring the introduction of general political democracy within Russia, and because it would interfere with the regular practical work of the party.

It further pronounces any discussion as superfluous, declaring that the party has already rejected the Opposition proposals several times, and that 90 per cent of the members of the central and control committees, support the viewpoint of the majority. Pravda summarizes cases: "The recognition of the right of the Opposition factionists to come out at any meetings, on any occasion, without the consent of the proper party authorities, would be a recognition that the party is not united. Discussion under such conditions would be the legalization of factional groupings and the formation of factions within the party. The Opposition puts forth the demand for autonomy as its next tactical demand. The party must reject this demand. The party does not wish discussion."

## POLAND DESIRES FULL SECURITY

By Special Cable

GENEVA, Oct. 8.—The United States delegation, while heartily in favor of regional agreements for the limitation of armaments, cannot come to any agreement which would make a European treaty for limitation dependent in any way on the United States, the delegates informed the sub-committee of the disarmament conference in connection with the Polish proposal to bring in the question of sea-power. The suggestion was advanced on the grounds that no agreement between European powers would suffice to which Great Britain and the United States were not parties. But the American idea of regional agreements is limited to the Continent which, in the American view, should make its own arrangements.

The Polish delegation, which undoubtedly voices the views of France in this matter, brought forward another proposal which maintained that no agreement of a regional nature would be satisfactory which did not give complete security to the states concerned by the organization of a system of mutual assistance against all aggression. The Amer-

ican view was that if this were accepted it would defeat any possibility of regional or local agreements.

General Nolan pointed out that the crux of the question lay in the interpretation of the word security. If it meant a reasonable degree of protection against the danger of probable aggression, then he was prepared to accept such a definition, but he did not consider it possible for these powers which entered such regional pacts to obtain complete security from outside aggression, since at the same time reduced their armaments.

The Polish proposal, however,

was approved by nine delegations, consisting mainly of the usual French bloc. Those opposing numbered eight, namely, the United States, Japan, Italy, Argentine, Spain, Germany, Sweden, and Holland. Great Britain refrained from expressing its view on the ground that the question of security at the most was entirely a political issue and outside the purview of a technical body, but if, as the American delegation believed, the object of the Polish proposal was to apply "the principle of the Geneva protocol," then Great Britain, which had opposed compulsory arbitration, would certainly be found in the final discussion on the American side.

GEN. VON SEECKT CASE UNSETLED

President von Hindenburg Tries to Straighten Out Ex-Prince Incident

By Wireless

BERLIN, Oct. 8.—Contrary to expectations the Seeckt incident is still unsettled. President von Hindenburg is desirous of bringing about a conciliatory result, to which end he has had lengthy and separate conferences with General von Seeckt and Dr. Gessler, expressing it is stated, strong disapproval at the former's indiscretions. The Chancellor is to confer with the President. On the former's arrival in Berlin he first discussed the matter with Dr. Gustave Stresemann and Herr Bell, Minister of Justice, and then proceeded to the Reichstag, where he had a long conference with the board of the Center Party.

Every effort is being made by that party to retain Gen. von Seeckt because he is a Roman Catholic. Dr. Gessler, it is generally believed, will persist in his determination to co-operate no longer with Gen. von Seeckt after this breach of confidence in which determination all the Cabinet members sympathize.

The Social Democrat organ, Verteidiger, says it is a question whether Parliament or the military shall be the decisive factor in Germany, whether democracy or militarism shall rule.

The Vossische Zeitung believes that the incident is merely one of a long series of differences between Generals von Seeckt and Dr. Gessler—the last straw.

The ex-Prince's participation in maneuvers, it is stated, was the immediate result of the ex-Crown Princess's wish to see her eldest son in the army. Through the mediation of his wife, who is a friend of the Princess, General von Seeckt finally, against his better judgment, permitted the young ex-Prince to participate, not, however, as an officer, but as a private.

The loss to the Reichswehr, should General von Seeckt go, would be serious as, thanks to his efforts, it is one of the best trained armies in the world, of which, it is said, that every private now knows as much as a sergeant before war.

GREEKS WELCOME BULGARIAN PARTY

By Special Cable

SOFIA, Oct. 8.—A party of Bulgarian journalists and merchants on their way to Salonika to visit the international fair which opened

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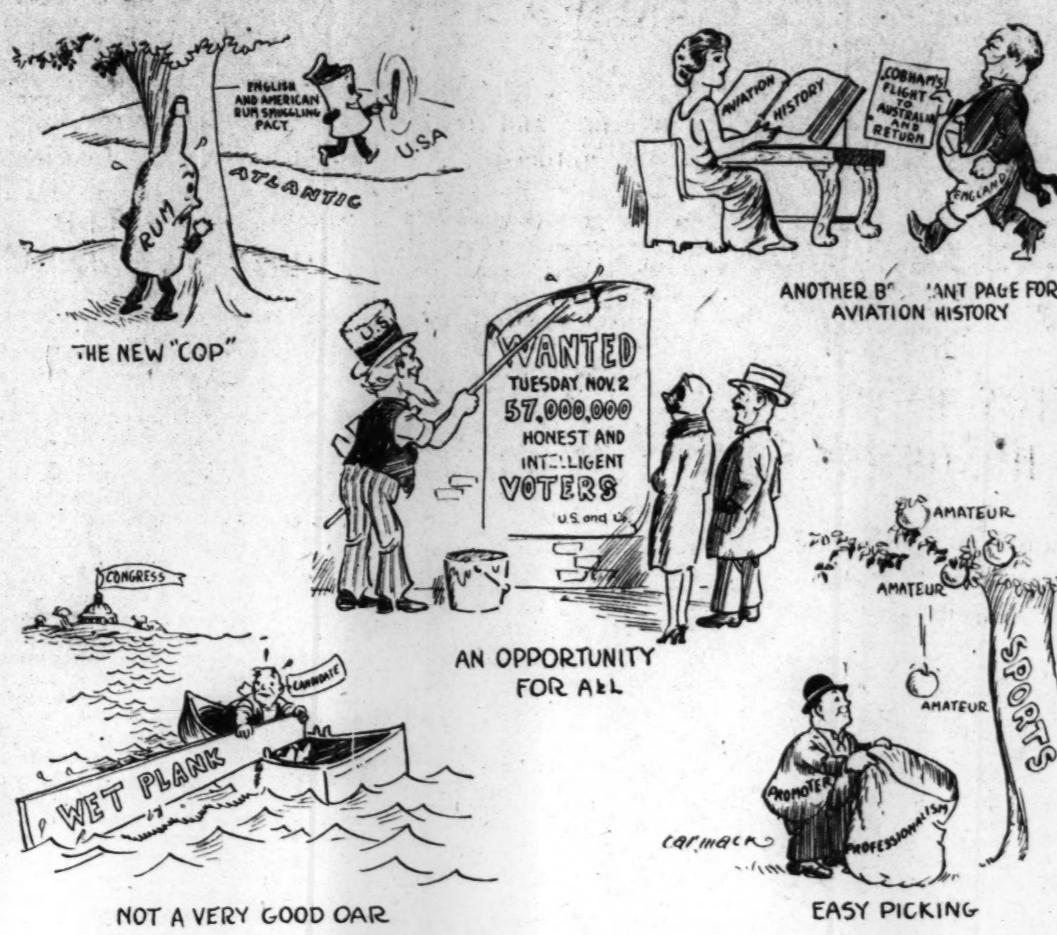
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## The News Told in Pictures



## DEBT TEXT NOT TO BE CHANGED

Proposed French Reservations Are Regarded as a Mere Gesture

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON  
By Special Cable

here this week was well received by Greek authorities. Eighty-eight Bulgarians are participating in the exhibition and the Bulgarian booth is said to be among the most interesting at the fair. Before the war Greece was one of Bulgaria's best customers, and both nations seem to want to restore more cordial trade relations.

The official organ of the Bulgarian Government in a leading article says it is desirable that both countries form closer commercial relations as soon as possible, and that the Athens and Sofia Governments should do all in their power to establish conditions favorable to trade. "Whether this shall be brought about sooner or later," says the paper, "depends upon our journalists and statesmen."

## BELGIUM FACES COAL SHORTAGE

By Special Cable

BRUSSELS, Oct. 8.—Certain misunderstandings regarding the significance of the Government's intentions in the matter of debts are reflected in Washington dispatches. It should therefore be emphasized that the procedure envisaged in France, though useful as a method of obtaining the consent of Parliament, cannot legally imply an alteration of the Béringer-Mellon text. The Chamber has only the alternatives of accepting or rejecting the agreement.

Any statements which may be added either in the form of a sepa-

rate interpretive resolution or reservations contained in the preamble, or even a purely oral declaration from the Premier will merely have such force as any statement of policy not given legislative sanction would have. A dilemma is posed both here and apparently in America as to what purpose such an academic expression of hope can truly serve. Either it will be meant seriously, and in that case America as well as France must take it seriously, or it is an empty utterance which changes nothing and becomes foolish, because it produces irritation.

Whatever is done should be regarded simply as a gesture. The

Italian police arrested in Bari 45 Albanians who were found holding a secret meeting. Important documents have been seized and after examination, 27 were liberated. Complete reserve is being maintained in the police investigations.

Personal Greeting Cards for Christmas and the New Year

gesture is one which America can take precisely as much notice of as it pleases, but it is not purposeless inasmuch as it gives the French deputies sense for having absolved the revolutionaries. Possibly the consequences will have ultimate consequences, but for the moment it will be sufficient to consider them as dictated by domestic politics and having chiefly a domestic interest.

In the shape proposed at present any vote outside the actual tax canpicet may not have more than a unilateral ap-

plication.

SPANISH ENVOY TO GET INSTRUCTIONS

By Special Cable

MADRID, Oct. 8.—The Spanish Ambassador in Paris has arrived in Madrid to receive instructions for the forthcoming conversations between the Spanish and French Governments about Tangier.

Later there will be an exchange of viewpoints between these countries and Great Britain. Italy also may be called in to participate in the negotiations if circumstances necessitate.

HOHENZOLLERN COMPENSATION

By Wireless

BERLIN, Oct. 8.—The compromise in the Hohenzollern compensation problem has been signed by the representatives of the former rulers and the state and laid before the senior committee of the Prussian Diet. It will come before the Diet next week. An interesting fact is that among the many paragraphs is one concerning the retention of the palace and grounds at Homburg-vor der Höhe as a possible residence for the former Kaiser and his consort, if they should desire it.

ALBANIANS ARRESTED

By Wireless

ROME, Oct. 8.—Yesterday the Italian police arrested in Bari 45 Albanians who were found holding a secret meeting. Important documents have been seized and after examination, 27 were liberated. Complete reserve is being maintained in the police investigations.

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Near Washington Street, Boston

## Champions of Five Nations Will Compete in Oratory

England, France, Canada, Mexico and United States to Be Represented at Washington

WASHINGTON—Canada will open the contest for first honors in the finals of the international oratorical contest, to be held in the Washington Auditorium on Oct. 15. This was determined by drawings made on behalf of the five participating nations by Marc Peter, the Minister of Switzerland. The speakers, their subjects, and the order in which they will appear on the program, follow:

Herbert Moran of Toronto, Can., "Canada's Part in the New World."

William Meades Newton of Liverpool, Eng., "The British Empire."

Herbert Weng of Hollywood, Calif., "The Constitution of the United States."

José Munoz Cota of Mexico City, Mex., "Bolívar and the Latin American Peoples."

Maxime Raymond Puel of Nancy, France, "The French Government."

Each speaker will be introduced by strains from his national anthem, rather than by the words of the chairman. The chairman of the Prussian Diet. It will come before the Diet next week. An interesting fact is that among the many paragraphs is one concerning the retention of the palace and grounds at Homburg-vor der Höhe as a possible residence for the former Kaiser and his consort, if they should desire it.

The contestants, three of whom will speak in English, one in Spanish, and one in French, will be judged by multi-lingual judges from leading universities in the United States and abroad.

In addition to a program containing the usual details concerning the contestants, there will be English translations of the speeches of the Mexican and French champions.

Bottled by  
**PUREOXIA**  
At dealers everywhere  
this fascinating orange drink, the original  
**Ward's Orange CRUSH**  
Wonderful Color Mixtures  
Lisle—Silk—Cashmere  
**Charles & David**  
232 Massachusetts Avenue  
28 Huntington Avenue  
BOSTON



## Brilliant Performance and Greatly Improved Gas Mileage

"Performance like Hudson's" has long been the goal of fine car builders.

Only the costliest approach its brilliancy of action, smoothness and effortless power. The lesser cars talk of everything except performance when Hudson is mentioned.

Now with even greater performance the new model Hudsons give vastly improved gasoline mileage. They are even smoother. Power is increased. No car surpasses Hudson's reputation for acceleration, speed and flexibility. Yet fuel consumption compares with light cars of no performance distinction.

These great Hudson results are not acci-

dental. They are the sum of years of alert pace-making leadership.

The famous Super-Six principle eliminates vibration and makes possible sustained top performance without injury to the car.

Hudson introduced oil ventilation. Easy adjustments take up chassis wear. Roller tappets give longer, quieter operation. The balanced propeller shaft eliminates noise and rumbles.

With its greater chassis, greater performance and greater economy the new model Hudsons are more beautiful in line, colors, and appointment. They are the greatest values in Hudson history.

The New Model

## HUDSON Super-Six

Hudson Coach, \$1195 Hudson Brougham, \$1495 Hudson 7-Pass. Sedan, \$1595

F. O. P. Detroit, Plus War Excise Tax

Standard Equipment Includes: Automatic Windshield Cleaner, Rear View Mirror, Transmission Lock (built-in), Radiator Shutters, Moto-Meter, Combination Stop and Tail Light.

HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY, Detroit, Michigan

James McCreery & Co.  
Telephone WISconsin 7000  
Fifth Avenue NEW YORK 34th Street  
Mail and Telephone Orders Promptly Filled



## ART OF WINDOW DRESSING SHOWN

Men From Stores in Every New England State Entitled in Class

The art of attractive window trimming is being revealed by J. Duncan Williams, national display director of the National Association of Retail Clothiers and Furnishers, whose auspices the New England Window Display School is being held at the Bellevue Hotel.

Backed by 25 years of experience, Mr. Williams is spreading a message of beauty and uniformity among his class of 20 men, representing stores in Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maine and Vermont, which meets every day, from 9:30 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Actual store windows have been temporarily built in Room 38 on the fourth floor of the hotel about which the class gathers with notebooks in hand ready to make sketches of what they see. The window is filled with coat racks, glove and other articles with seasonal decorations to carry out the scheme in a most fitting manner. Everything in the window is arranged to harmonize with its neighbor, both in color and grouping, with ample space between the articles displayed.

The subject of overcrowding, by the way, is a favorite one with Mr. Williams, and he has the following to say on it:

"Good displays should always be artistic. If the goods permit—but certainly never overcrowded and always showing the articles in the setting in which they are to be used."

"Overcrowding of windows, common in smaller towns, and cities in outlying districts, is a fault which cannot be overlooked in a city the size of Boston," continued Mr. Williams, "and brands the store in which the displays appear as cheap and second rate. Window displays, like great paintings, must be carefully planned, with emphasis upon composition. Some three or four articles which the store desires to advertise specially should be chosen for the major group and then a background of others skillfully set up so as not to detract attention from the main figures. It must always be remembered that a store must not try to load its whole contents into the window at once."

Among other points Mr. Williams gave on the art of window dressing were these: "Good window displays attract buyers; increase sales; advertise their town; and build business for the community. . . . Stores with artistic and appealing windows probably back up their displays with real store service. . . . Many sales are made because goods have been temptingly displayed, rather than because the buyers actually need the articles when purchased. . . . Women are great window shoppers, and the value of good display windows becomes greatly increased when we realize that women buy about 85 per cent of the things used in the homes."

Through window display windows, the public is educated in styles as well as new developments in articles manufactured. . . . A town tends to be known by the quality of its store windows."

The school which was promoted by the New England Retail Clothiers' and Furnishers' Association is unique in the fact that it travels wherever needed, thus saving students the extra expense of transportation to a distant point. Recently it held a session in New York and plans are underway to do likewise in Harrisburg, Pa., Los Angeles and Fort Worth. Calls have come from all over the country from merchants eager to improve their show windows.

## HOME-MADE DRESSES ARE EXHIBITED

Winners of Youth's Companion Contest to Show Work

Editors of the Youth's Companion are hosts at a fashion fete to be given by that publication today and Saturday at Perkins Hall, 264 Boylston Street. This fashion fete is the exhibition of dresses made in a contest conducted by the Youth's Companion held during July and August among girls between the ages of 11 and 21 years, inclusive.

The contest was held to encourage girls everywhere to make them with a true understanding of the application of color and line as well as style, to their own individual types. The editors had in mind also the encouragement of intelligent economy. The dresses were judged not for price alone but by results obtained in proportion to the amount expended.

Among the 17 prize-winners are three Massachusetts girls, chosen from among 1667 competitors. The three are Miss Marcia Hoyle, 21, Wellesley; \$20. Her copy of a Czechoslovakian peasant dress shows fine beautiful handwork on lace; Rita Mae Hutchins, 12, Brookline; \$10 for her natural color pongee dress, smocked with green silk; Janet Sackett, 13, Springfield, \$10 for her lavender linen middy dress.

The judges were Miss Margaret Hauch, head of sewing at Simmons College; Miss Ethel Rogers Brown, director of the workshop school, Woman's Educational and Industrial Union; Miss Frances O'Gorman of Fliene's clothing information bureau, and Miss Helen Kounes of New York City, fashion editor of Good Housekeeping Magazine.

Of the entrants 31 in the senior division were from Massachusetts and 47 in the junior division were from Massachusetts. Over 200 of the best dresses entered in the contest, together with charts showing the pictures, and descriptive material written by the girls who made the dresses, will be on exhibition.

### ECONOMIC ADVISER SAILS

**N**EW YORK (P)—Prof. E. W. Kemmerer of Princeton has sailed on the liner *Ebro* for Ecuador and Bolivia at the invitation of the governments of those countries to act as adviser on finance, currency, banking, taxation, railroads and other matters. These are his ninth and tenth missions to foreign countries as economic adviser.

## Dots and Dashes Said to Be Going

New Haven Road Expects to Be Operating Entirely by Telephone in 1929

Declaring that "the telegraph is fast becoming a thing of the past," H. A. Shepard, general superintendent of electric transmission and communication of the New Haven Railroad, said here last night that by the end of 1929 the road expected to be operating 100 per cent by telephone.

Printing telegraph equipment, however, will probably be placed in service between headquarters and divisional points, he asserted. Mr. Shepard was speaking at a meeting of the New Haven Railroad Club.

"I am free to predict," he continued, "that we will be about the first railroad in the country of any size to reach 100 per cent operation by telephone."

The New Haven Railroad at the present time, according to Mr. Shepard, has 211 miles of telephone dispatching circuits.

## TEXTILE TALKS AWAIT MILLERS

Manufacturers Will Study Possibilities of New National Institute

Robert Amory of Boston, member of the executive committee of the Cotton-Textile Institute, will speak on the establishment and the purpose of the institute during one of the meetings on the second day of the convention of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers here, Oct. 13 and 14.

Russell H. Leonard, first vice-president of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, will preside during the discussion of the possibilities and probabilities of the Cotton-Textile Institute. A motion picture of cotton-growing in Egypt will be shown following the meeting.

Officers will be elected at a new session at 2:30 o'clock. Long drafting, merchandising and export will be among the topics which will be considered by speakers at the open forum, which will be held immediately after the election of officers. Henry C. Everett Jr., treasurer of Winneshock Mill, Winneshock, S. C., will be the chairman.

William B. MacColl, president of the association, will be toastmaster at the closing banquet. Speakers will be announced within the next few days by Russell T. Fisher, secretary. Plans for the Style Show, which will be the predominating event of the first day, are being completed by a committee headed by John S. Lawrence, head of the New England Council.

Several of the leading manufacturers are having dresses made of the most beautiful cotton fabrics produced in the country and these will be shown in the evening with professional models from New York as the mannequins. Arrangements will be made to have at least 30 morning, afternoon and evening dresses shown and they will all be advance fashion displays.

## SAILORS' HOME FUND OUTLINED

Boston Seaman's Friend Society, Friend of the Seafarer, Seeks New Quarters

The Boston Seaman's Friend Society, Inc., which has been looking after the welfare of the seafaring men who visit this port during the last 99 years, announced yesterday that a \$350,000 campaign will be waged, culminating with a drive during the early part of December, to construct a new Sailors' Rest building on the site of the society's present seaman's home and chapel at 287 Hanover Street.

The announcement, made by Dr. Samuel Woodrow, president of the society, followed a meeting of the executive committee of the board of directors with the special new building and finance committees appointed early this year to look into the matter of obtaining funds for a new home. G. E. Thorpe is chairman of the building committee, and John Gordon, attorney, heads the finance committee.

At this meeting it was decided to go ahead with the building proposition at once, that the work of construction might be well under way next year, when the society will observe its centennial anniversary. The laying of the corner stone of the new Sailors' Rest will be a feature of the anniversary celebration, according to the society's present plans.

During the coming week a special citizens' committee consisting of 200 or more of the leading business and professional men of Boston will be named to carry out the plans of organization, and this committee will be assisted by a special women's auxiliary.

The present Sailors' Rest, which is a home to thousands of sailors who visit the port of Boston annually, and which is known in every part of the globe, is forced to expand to cope with the steadily increasing demand which long ago taxed its facilities to the limit, the society points out.

No less than 60,000 sailors in one year have been benefited in one way or another by the present Sailors' Rest, inadequate though it is, and virtually every night the sleeping quarters are taxed to capacity.

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"Do you want your children to have only jazz and the cinema?" At present it is 75 per cent of jazz and 25 per cent of the classics. Why not, at least, have 50 per cent of the classics so that the coming generation will have an opportunity to learn and love good music?"

The first concert of the orchestra, with Miss Leginska conducting, will be Sunday Oct. 24 in Mechanics Building.

## Mischa Elman at Age of 14



Violinist to Tour European Cities of Boyhood After Long Absence.

## Mischa Elman to Visit Lands of Success as Boy Violinist

His Quartet, to Close American Tour in Boston, Shared His Hopes While Winning Solo Renown—Will Return After Three Years in Europe

When Mischa Elman appears at Symphony Hall on Sunday afternoon he will play the violin for the last time in the United States until the season of 1929-30. For he will return shortly to Europe and, perhaps with some especial enthusiasm, to Vienna.

First he will go to the British Isles, thence to France and Holland, Belgium, Germany and Hungary, and, possibly, to Russia where it has been intimated that the Soviet Government would be gratified to have him.

It was in Vienna 22 years ago that, still little more in years than a small boy, his virtuosity, with the violin, his distinguished accomplishment in the music of the masters, impressed mature musicians to whom the appearance of so youthful a musician was, at least, unusual.

Across the intervening years it has been Elman's desire to return to Vienna to recapture, if he might, the enthusiasm of important figures in music, because knowledge and experience he felt had given him something fresh to offer them. One thing and another kept him year upon year from Vienna.

But at the conclusion of this tour of the United States with his quartet, which is composed of Edwin Bachman, second violin; William Schubert, viola; Horace Britt, violoncello, and himself as first violinist he will:

"Do you want your children to have only jazz and the cinema?" At present it is 75 per cent of jazz and 25 per cent of the classics. Why not, at least, have 50 per cent of the classics so that the coming generation will have an opportunity to learn and love good music?"

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## GOODWIN WARNS INSURANCE MEN

Says His Office Is Being Flooded With Applications Improperly Made Out

Frank A. Goodwin, state registrar of motor vehicles, in a letter to W. M. Magoun of the Insurance Rating Board, yesterday made severe criticism of insurance agents in Massachusetts for failure to familiarize themselves with the proper methods of filling out automobile license application blanks in connection with the writing of the compulsory liability policies now required.

There will be great congestion not only at the registry office but at the insurance offices unless the agents become thoroughly posted on the requirements to be observed in making out the application blanks, said Mr. Goodwin.

The letter, which was addressed to Mr. Magoun as a liaison official between the insurance companies and the State in the carrying out of the compulsory insurance law, was as follows:

"Application blanks are beginning to go back to this office filled out by various insurance agents in such a manner as to indicate that said agents are not familiar with the law or with the proper method of filling out said certificates.

"On Aug. 25, realizing the complications which would arise from the failure to make these application certificates out properly, I suggested that we were willing to train at this office and the branch offices all agents who desired to become familiar with this very important work and you accepted the invitation. However, in view of the fact that there are thousands of insurance agents in Massachusetts who are authorized to sign these certificates and only about 50 accepted our offer of assistance, the burden for tying up registrations from now until Jan. 1 will rest upon the insurance agents.

"Even without the element of compulsory insurance, it is a difficult task to issue 700,000 registrations and the insurance agents will persist in remaining ignorant of the proper manner in which to make these certificates out, then thousands of automobile owners are not made out according to law."

Following a brief nontechnical discussion by one of the professors, opportunity will be given, weather permitting, for telescopic observation of the skies. Exhibits showing the work of the observatory, will be explained by members of the club.

Tickets for these open nights must be obtained in advance by sending a self-addressed, stamped envelope to the address given below, stating for which night the tickets are desired. Applicants will be assigned tickets for one night only. There is no charge for admission, but only a limited number of tickets are available for each open night. The lectures will begin promptly at 7:45 o'clock.

Oct. 18, "The Sumatra Eclipse of 1926," Prof. H. T. Stetson of Harvard University.

Oct. 20, "Planetary and Stellar Systems," Miss A. C. Maury of Harvard Observatory.

Oct. 22, "Astronomy in the Southern Hemisphere," Prof. S. I. Bailey of Harvard Observatory.

Oct. 27, "The Nebulae," Prof. J. C. Duncan of Whittier Observatory.

Nov. 1, "Astronomical Photography," Prof. E. S. King of Harvard Observatory.

Nov. 3, "The Problems of Star Clouds," Prof. Harlow Shapley of Harvard Observatory.

Address all communications to "Open Nights," 9 Vincent Street, Cambridge, Mass., or telephone daily, between 2 and 5 p. m. Porter 9901-W.

## "Salud!" Is Adopted as Student "Hello"

Spanish Salutation of Good Wishes Gains Favor at Boston University

"Salud!"

That's the new greeting today at Boston University, and it bids fair, with hundreds of students using it, to spread rapidly.

It's Spanish, and means a number of things not implied by any English equivalent.

"How do you do?" "Hello" and similar greetings suddenly dropped into disuse yesterday when Dean Everett W. Lord of the University College of Business Administration announced at a student assembly that hereafter he intended to use the Spanish greeting phrase.

"Here at the college and in the streets I meet hundreds of students every day," Dean Lord explained.

"I like to speak to them all, and I make every effort to do so. But I'm weary of the time-worn and well-nigh meaningless 'how do you do,' and 'hello' doesn't seem to signify much, either."

"From now on I'm going to use the Spanish phrase, 'Salud.' It's a rich in meaning, signifying a hearty wish for good health, prosperity and happiness."

## STATE'S GREAT WATER PROJECT GATHERS FORCE

Chief Engineer Is Forming Staff for Swift and Ware River Tunnel



FRANK E. WINSOR  
Chief Engineer of the Metropolitan District Water Supply.

If laying and building a 25-mile tunnel, with a 25,000-acre reservoir at the farther end to add to the water supply of more than 1,000,000 people looks like a big job to Frank E. Winsor, he apparently is tackling it with the quiet, smiling ease of a man who has done big things before, and who in this case is working in familiar surroundings.

Mr. Winsor is completing his first week in the post of chief engineer of the special commission on the metropolitan district water supply, a post whose salary of \$12,500 a year makes it the highest paid state office in Massachusetts, and is forming his technical staff for the first work on the Ware and Swift River water projects which were authorized by the General Court at its last session.

Anything that has to do with the water supply of metropolitan Boston is familiar ground for Mr. Winsor, for it was in connection with the construction of the present metropolitan system about 30 years ago that he did his first work of major importance in hydraulic engineering.

### Joined Wachusett Project

In 1895, with four years of experience gained since his graduation from Brown University, he joined the staff of the Metropolitan Water Board of Massachusetts, which was then beginning the Wachusett reservoir project, with its connecting aqueducts. Mr. Winsor did about five years of office work on the dam and aqueduct and reservoir departments at Clinton, Mass., there was put in charge of a department office, and later was made division engineer in charge of a section of the Weston aqueduct.

The capacity of the present water supply system has borne out very closely the estimates of the engineers who mapped it in 1895, Mr. Winsor recalled. They forecast that it would be adequate for about 30 years, and that the increase of population and water use in the district would reach the limit of the supply about 1925.

Mr. Winsor's acquaintance with the Wachusett reservoir system undoubtedly will be of great advantage to him in the new work, for as he explained, the Ware River project will remain the legal work of land-taking and the engineering work of designing the tube and drawing up specifications before the contract can be let and actual construction started.

Whether the extension of the water system will stop temporarily after the bringing in of the Ware River supply or whether the commission will proceed immediately then with the Swift River part of the project is not known. It is the opinion of Mr. Winsor that the Swift River project consists in the main simply of boring a tunnel about 12 miles long through Worcester County to bring the flood waters of the Ware into the Wachusett reservoir, to flow from there through the present aqueducts into the metropolitan district.

Actual construction work on this tunnel, Mr. Winsor hopes, may be started within a year, a span of time which may sound long to the layman, but which hints of rapid action when one considers that the completion of the tunnel is expected, according to the estimate of the preliminary survey laid before the Legislature, to occupy six years from the time of authorization of the work. Many things are to be done before actual digging can begin.

First there must be detailed surveys made of the country the tunnel will pass through, the location of the Wachusett reservoir system un-doubtedly will be of great advantage to him in the new work, for as he explained, the Ware River project will remain the legal work of land-taking and the engineering work of designing the tube and drawing up specifications before the contract can be let and actual construction started.

In this way all his material is immediately and always available. He can work on any part of it without losing the connection of other parts and need never be confused by reason of the amount of the material he has or the seeming contradiction or interrelation of facts.

## Educational Guessing Draws Criticism of Boston Professor

"Thinking With a Pencil" Commended by John C. Scammell—Study Propositions Laid Out by Charts and Diagrams as in Industrial Management

"When you have the relation of every part of a given problem to every other part of that problem clearly defined and displayed before you, you have a workable foundation for constructive thinking on any phase or angle of the subject, or the whole subject, that takes the proposition from the realm of conjecture and leads to a conclusion that may be depended upon as at least reasonably accurate."

This was the assertion of Prof. John C. Scammell, associate professor of English at Boston University College of Business Administration, as he sat at his desk in the college building going over some papers in preparation for a course of lectures on constructive thinking he is giving to teachers.

Professor Scammell makes a clean-cut division between the processes of thinking and guessing. Thinking is based on knowledge and involves a definite and serious exercise of thought to a given end; guessing is mere venture, ignorance of facts or disregard of them.

### Need of Systematic Training

Because many people in the field of education have not studied logic, and he might have added, many who have, feel a need for systematic training in planning and organizing their intellectual activities, Professor Scammell has worked out a system of analysis and expansion which he calls thinking with a pencil, or thinking in terms of diagnosis, and which is being used with success by growing numbers of students.

By means of charts and diagrams he lays out the whole proposition so far as known. "It is a system of note taking with complete classification and cross indexing," he explains. "It produces accurate and accurate thinking."

"It is thinking with a pencil; thinking in terms of diagnosis with the developments of records and notes worked out in diagram form," says Professor Scammell of his method. "It is a system of note-taking with complete classification and cross indexing. It produces special study, enable him to see

the worker to direct all his efforts to making his points to beauty, or force of style."

For many years Professor Scammell was manager in the production department of a large manufacturing corporation, a position in which he found it necessary to give detailed directions for production and to make detailed studies of methods, processes, materials and costs. Methods of analysis developed and

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## MANUFACTURERS URGED TO CURB STATE TAXATION

Convention Hears Costs of Government Are Near Nation's War-Time Peak

*Special from Monitor Bureau*  
NEW YORK, N. Y., Oct. 7—Declar-ing that rising taxes in the states are almost keeping up with the tax re-ductions made in Washington, that tax-exempt securities are being issued at a rate of \$1,300,000,000 a year, that only one State in the Union, Massachusetts, is now follow-ing a "pay-as-you-go" policy and that states are increasing accumu-lated indebtedness by "startling sys-tems of financing," James A. Emery, general counsel of the National Association of Manufacturers, address-ing the annual convention here, de-clared that "there is no greater popular delusion than the common belief that tax relief is an accom-plished fact."

Mr. Emery, in recommending defi-nite and sweeping remedies for the alleged piling up of State indebted-ness, asserted that "we save at Washington and waste in the State capitals."

Government costs are today taking one-seventh or one-eighth of the whole national income, he declared, and are absorbing one-half of the country's national surplus. There is danger that the country's accumu-lated prosperity may be absorbed by the growing demands of local taxa-tion.

### State Taxes Up 87 Per Cent

Between 1919 and 1924 federal taxes declined 39 per cent, Mr. Emery said, while those of the states increased 87 per cent, and their local subdivisions 56 per cent. In other words, the average American family paid, in that time, \$22,64 less to Washington and \$61.31 more to local government annually. The national indebtedness of \$25,452,000,000 on June 30, 1919, stood on Aug. 30, 1926 at \$19,381,000,000, but, meanwhile, the debt of the states and their sub-divisions leaped from \$3,822,000,000 in 1913 to \$11,652,000,000 in 1924.

"The tax burden for the American people for the year will be little more than \$100,000,000 less than during the war of 1919," Mr. Emery said.

"Our tax situation cries for reform." The main burden of local taxation is borne by property, including im-provements, Mr. Emery continued. State financial systems now tend to increase the volume of public realty and also public securities which are tax exempt. More than \$40,000,000,000 of the country's \$230,000,000,000 realty valuation represents the steadily increased holdings of non-taxable public property, he said. Local governments are financing themselves and increasing their debts by issuing tax-exempt securities at the rate of \$1,300,000,000 a year, more than \$14,000,000,000 having been issued.

### Remedies Proposed

Proposing remedies, Mr. Emery demanded the repeal, in the federal field, of the additional 1 per cent tax burden placed upon corporations and the reorganization of federal depart-ments, boards and commissions, for economy, as urged by Herbert Hoover. Asserting that a greater op-portunity for economy now resides in the state than in the national field, he demanded:

1. That extravagant expenditure be halted and rigid debt limits enforced.

2. Adoption of a "pay-as-you-go" policy.

3. Budgetary control of appro-priations and expenditure.

4. Lessen the flow of tax-exempt securi-ties.

5. Abolition of unnecessary and dupli-cating state boards.

**Trade Prospects Favorable**

Industries throughout the United States are enjoying remarkable pros-

### EXTENSIVE SHOWING OF FELTS AND VELOURS at Moderate Prices

**OUTLET MILLINERY CO.**  
Main Street, Corner Pratt  
HARTFORD, CONN.

THE CANTILEVER really fits the foot and harmonizes with it in action and in repose. The Cantilever is a flexible shoe for your flexible foot.

There are styles for practically every occasion, finely made and reasonably priced.

CANTILEVER SHOE SHOP  
289 Trumbull St. Hartford, Conn.

**O**UR prices for Women's Furs go as high as quality demands, and as low as quality will permit.

We have different qualities, but no indifferent qualities.

**STACKPOLE MOORE TRYON COMPANY**  
Asylum St. Hartford, Conn.

### Individual!

Horsfall-Made Hand-Tailored Topcoats of Harris Tweeds  
VERY SMART

The Luke Horsfall Co.  
93 Asylum St., Hartford, Conn.  
It Pays to Buy Our Kind"

## MODERN YOUTH CALLED KINDLY

Educator Finds Them More Responsive to Ideals Than Former Generation

### Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 7—The children of today are more intelligent, thoughtful and kindly than the boys and girls of a generation ago, according to Angelo Patri, principal of Public School 45, the Bronx, speak-ing before the thirtieth convention of the New York State Congress of Parents and Teachers here.

The children of today view affairs where their parents and mothers barely glimpsed them," Mr. Patri de-sclared. "They are more human and have a livelier sympathy, as well as a keener, kindlier sense of humor.

In days gone by pupils thought it great sport to tease a teacher, our children today hold and help carry the load the teacher finds too great for his strength.

### Utilizing Their Opportunities

"There lies one great source of this generation's power. They are too intelligent to waste their energy and their time in destructive attitudes, and they seize each opportunity to push along. Their eag-erness to utilize each opportunity to move things ahead moves them ahead spiritually and mentally, as well as physically.

"The girl of today would scorn to say she could not keep the pace her brother set. Often it is she who sets him the pace. She knows what she wants to do.

"The boy of today is cleaner-minded, franker, stronger and faster and far more intelligent than his father was.

### No Room for Hatred

"The children of today are more reverent than ever before. It is a finer, truer reverence than ever before existed. Their larger acquaintance with the universe has given them a sense of intimate association with all things, which leaves no place for hatred of their fellow beings. Hatred is entirely foreign to their modern conception and striving for reverence in religion."

Ernest E. Cole, counsel of the New York State Department of Education, spoke on the state's work regulating public school administration and the efforts of the State to equalize the burden of school taxation among the several districts and municipalities. He praised the work of school teach-ers, who, he said, should receive greater compensation, and advocated the employment of a greater proportion of men teachers.

The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Albert W. Weaver, Buffalo; third vice-president, Mrs. Guerdon E. Miller, Troy; cor-responding secretary, Mrs. Robert E. Brodie, Albany; treasurer, Mrs. Alfred H. Rennia, Albany. Mrs. W. A. Salt-Poughkeepsie, was appointed by the executive board as first vice-president, to succeed Mrs. Weaver. The 1927 convention will be held at Binghamton.

### WELFARE WORKER GOING SOUTH

The Family Welfare Society of Boston has granted a leave of absence to Miss Helen Warren, the secretary of its South End district, in order that she may join the Red Cross workers now on duty in Miami. She starts for the South today.

**G. F. Warfield & Co.**  
Established 1855  
Booksellers and Stationers  
77 and 79 Asylum Street  
HARTFORD, CONN.

Receive new books on all subjects as soon as published.

**H. F. CORNING & CO.**  
Established 1812  
68 Church Street, Hartford, Conn.

**LEATHER GOODS**

Oshkosh Wardrobe Trunks

**The A. Squires & Sons Co.**  
Established 1861  
33-43 Market St., Hartford, Conn.

Sea Food Our Specialty

Also a Complete Line of Meats and Groceries

Morning and Afternoon Deliveries

**I. Miller Co.**

The latest shoe modes interpreted by I. Miller are shown in his Fifth Ave. store.

Trumbull at Pratt Street  
HARTFORD, CONN.

Announcing

Complete New Stocks of

Furniture, Rugs and Draperies

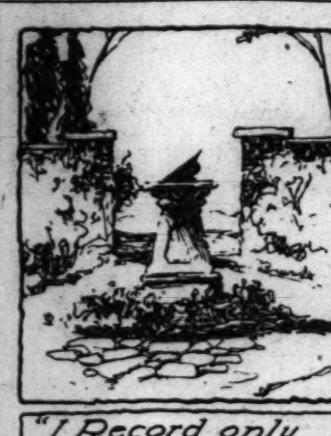
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**The Flint-Bruce Company**

Selling Good Home Furnishings for 25 years at

103 Asylum St. and 158 Trumbull St.  
HARTFORD, CONN.

"It Pays to Buy Our Kind"



"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

## D. A. R. UNVEIL BRONZE TABLET

Historic Peace Party House at Pittsfield Memorialized by State Society

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Oct. 8 (Special)—Following a meeting of the state board this morning, the Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution, in convention in the Maplewood Hotel, marched to the historic Peace Party House and unveiled a bronze memorial tablet. Mrs. James H. Savery presided at the unveiling exercises. The tablet was accepted for Unity Parish by Mrs. John L. Mansir.

James T. Cashman of New York, president of the Civil Legion and active for many years in patriotic organizations, was the principal speaker at the opening session of the convention. He urged that when he termed the "ideal motto" be defeated by a turning out of all the voters at the polls, assuring that those who voted in largest numbers were the radicals, the foreign born, the job seekers and the boss element.

"Those who neglect their duty are your kind," he said.

The following inscription for the Paul Revere Bell, which is to be hung in Valley Forge, Pa., was accepted: "To the glory of God in memory of Paul Revere, patriot and bell founder and in honor of the patriots of the War of the Revolution in the colony of Massachusetts. This State bell is given by the Daughters of the American Revolution of Massachusetts."

Miss Isabel Wyman Gordon of Worcester, retiring state regent, announced her candidacy yesterday afternoon for the office of national vice-president general at the conference in March. Mrs. Richard Jackson Barker of Fall River, a former national vice-president general, was among the speakers at a banquet last night. Others at the head table

North Attleboro, Mass.  
Special Correspondence

TWO little chums had made great plans for the coming holiday.

They were to go fishing through the ice and provide the suppers in their homes.

But the day before the big event one of the deacons of the church stopped one of them and said: "George, that widow and her family down in the valley are pretty hard put. They didn't have any wood until I took some down this morning. I'm going to take down a couple of cords more for her tomorrow. Do you suppose you could chop up some?"

"I'd like to," said George, "but I've got something important to do tomorrow, and everything is all ready."

"All right," said the deacon, "I'll try to manage it sometime myself."

As the deacon was taking his load of wood next day, he saw two boys armed with axes and saws. "We didn't think we could have much fun fishing with this on our minds," said George.

### WOOL IMPORTS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8—Imports of raw wool for home spinning last week ended Oct. 6 included 1,576,963 pounds at New York, 1,073,278 at Boston and 1,019,753 at Philadelphia.

### AUTUMN SALE

THE SAMUEL DORCHIAN RUG COMPANY

205 Pearl Street, Hartford, Conn.

### Sage-Allen & Co.

Incorporated

HARTFORD, CONN.

### Business Girls

solve their clothes problems quickly and economically at Sage-Allen's.

There is the Dress Shop of the Second Floor, with two wonderful groups of dresses at \$25.00 and \$29.50.

At the Coat Department are smart coats of quality fabrics priced from \$35.00.

And the Basement Store is a treasure trove of clothing—expensive little dresses and gowns and utility coats that are unequalled at their low prices.

### Napanee Week

October 11 to 16

All styles of Napanee Kitchen Cabinets reduced.

Sixth Floor

### Interior Decorators

FURNITURE—DRAPERIES—RUGS

WALL PAPER—LINOLEUMS

### Sales With Service

WITHOUT EXPENSE TO YOU WE ARE ALWAYS ON CALL TO HELP YOU SAVE MONEY ON YOUR FUEL COSTS



were Mrs. Katherine W. Kittredge, regent for Vermont; Mrs. Blaine Spooner Viles, regent of Maine; Col. Frederic Gilbert Bauer, president of Massachusetts Sons of the American Revolution; William L. Root, secretary of Berkshire County Chapter, S. A. R.

Mrs. Russell William Magna of Holyoke, chairman of the Constitutional Hall finance committee and a vice-president general, urged every member to go to the polls next month, in a brief address. She represented Mrs. Alfred J. Brosseau, president-general of the national society.

There were 153 delegates registered, 10 state officers and one national officer. Miss Emma Wilder Thurber, regent of Joanna Aspinwall Chapter of Brooklyn responded to the messages of welcome at the opening exercises. The tablet was accepted for Unity Parish by Mrs. John L. Mansir.

JAMES T. CASHMAN

President of the Civil Legion

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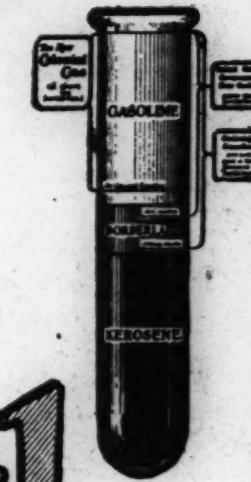
# COLONIAL HISTORY

BEACON-COLONIAL history is a sweeping succession of signal achievements - each of which has proven merely the fore-runner of still greater achievements to come.

Sept. 8, 1925

## New Colonial Gas

An extra quality gasoline at no extra price - Introduced a year ago, and has met with such unqualified approval from motorists that our sales have more than doubled.



July 16, 1926

## Colonial Ethyl

The first Ethyl gasoline in New England. And because it's New Colonial Gas plus Ethyl - the finest Ethyl gas anywhere. Positively prevents knocking - and if carbon forms, makes it work for you. You will find as cold weather approaches, that this gas is especially desirable.



Oct. 7, 1926

## PENNZOIL

(100% PENNSYLVANIA OIL)

Today Beacon Oil Company takes over the distribution of Pennzoil Motor Oils in New England. These oils are produced by the Pennzoil Company, the largest refiners of 100% Pennsylvania oils in the country. In addition to the regular Beacon Motor Oils - Pennzoil Oils will be available at all our Colonial Filling Stations.



## BEACON OIL CO.



## Stamps of General Interest From Bulgaria, Persia, Greece

A Man of Letters, the Orange Tree, Victory and Missolonghi Are a Few Pointers for Collectors

BULGARIA has added another special issue in honor of a prominent man of letters, and this time the subject chosen combines the roles of patriot and poet. The series consists of three values, 1 leva olive, 2 leva blue-violet, and 4 leva claret, the design showing a head and shoulders portrait of Cristo Botoff, and the date "1876-1926." The stamps are of large size and are surface-printed by the Sofia Bureau of Printing in sheets of 50, on thick white wove unwatermarked paper, perforated 11½.

It is said that the stamps were sold out in three days, although the series was intended to be in daily use for two months.

The recently issued 50s, black, showing the ruins of the Cathedral at Sofia has been called in and the stock destroyed. For political reasons it was considered inadvisable to retain this stamp in use, but the action of the authorities admits considerable weakness.

New Series for South African Union

The design for the 6d. denominations of the new bilingual series for the South African Union introduces an old friend in a new guise, and is a compliment to the Orange River Colony. The coloring, too, is appropriate—the orange and green of the Free State of the old days.

The orange trees, the device of the Orange Free State, was the only design used on the postal issues of this South African territory throughout its whole existence as a stamp issuing state, and is familiar to all collectors. The present rendering of this heraldic device differs but little from De La Rue's work of over half a century ago. The oranges which appear on the new stamp have increased very much in size, however, each one being equal in girth to the trunk of the tree itself. It is doubtful whether anything approaching them has ever been exported from the country.

Recent changes in Persia herald the appearance of a new issue of postage stamps, and these are now being prepared by the Ministry of Finance. At present, provisionals in various types are being used, the main feature common to all these being the obliteration of the portrait of the ex-shah.

### Methods of Effacement

The method of effacing the features of the ex-ruler varies and some of these expedients are certainly novel. The more regular overprint is the inscription "Regne de Pahlavi 1926," in black, in both Arabic and French occupying five lines. A design in black, representing the familiar Lion and Sun, obliterates the portrait, in some cases the features of the ex-shah blotted out with a black smudge. On the other hand, mail matter has come through to Europe franked with stamps which have received no overprint or defacement at all. There are cases where unoverprinted stamps have been used, each one having a small strip of paper pasted over the offending portrait, and it is obvious that this had been done after the stamps had been canceled.

There has been a general shortage of stamps of any kind in the Persian post offices lately, accounted for by the fact that all stamps bearing the portrait of the ex-shah were called in. During this dearth some supplies of the older issues were brought into use.

Speaking generally, the stamps of Persia are not popular with collectors, although some wonderful specialized collections have been made of these issues. It is a country of bewildering surcharges and overprints, and it would appear that many of these have been brought into being without any real reason. It must be

Mrs. FERGUSON WINS POINT

AUSTIN, Tex. (AP)—On a point of order a resolution demanding the immediate resignation of Miriam A. Ferguson, Governor, in keeping with her campaign promise to Dan Moody, Attorney-General and Governor-elect in the Governor's race, was lost in the state Senate a few minutes after the House had passed it.

R. F. H.

Fall Hats \$8.00 and \$10.00. Topcoats from England and Scotland \$50 to \$75.

**Coe's Inc.**  
HABERDASHERS  
32 Vernon Street, Springfield, Mass.

**HICKEY-FREEMAN**  
Fall Clothes Are In!

**Haynes & Company**  
ALWAYS RELIABLE  
On Main Street  
Springfield, Mass.

**Wyckoff & Lloyd Co.**  
19-27 Worthington St., Springfield, Mass.  
Heating W&L Plumbing  
Telephone River 1990

**Groff**  
Floral Artists  
Tel. River 4230  
22 Vernon Street, Springfield, Mass.

**The Beauty Box**  
Wide Marcel Waving  
Expert Operators in All Lines  
Room 405, 1537 Main Street  
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.  
(Lottie Hamilton) Tel. R-8309

"It is but feminine to wish to be exclusive."

**I. Miller Co.**  
Beautiful Shoes  
1398 Main Street, Springfield, Mass.

## NEW YORK LOSES OLD RESIDENCES

Grant and Colgate Homes and "Spanish Flats" Will Yield to New Edifices

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Oct. 6—Three more of Manhattan's old landmarks are to give way to modern steel structures. They are the old residence of President Grant, at 3 East Sixty-Sixth Street; the old Colgate mansion, at 50 Nassau Street, the home of Robert Colgate, banker, and in its day the most imposing edifice in that street, which is just a block north of Wall Street, and the "Spanish Flats," New York's first fine apartment house at Seventh Avenue and Fifty-Ninth Street, and which was built in 1882.

The old Grant home is to be replaced by a modern 12-story apartment house. It is in what is now one of the most exclusive sections of Fifth Avenue. Adjoining the old residence is the residence of Judge Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, and which is soon also to be razed to make way for an apartment house.

Mrs. Grant sold the property in 1893.

The old Colgate mansion was once

considered a massive residence.

Its high stoop and gray stone front,

represented, when the old house was in the heyday of its glory, the zenith of residential construction and one of the most palatial homes. It was later converted into an office building, and now is to be razed, together with the buildings on the adjoining property, which includes No. 84 and 86 Nassau Street, to make way for a new office structure.

The property on which the "Spanish Flats" are erected has gone to three new owners, the New York Athletic Club, Frederick Brown and Eugene E. Lignante, at an approximate price of \$9,000,000. The eight units on this property, known as the Madrid, the Cordova, the Lisbon, the Granada, the Barcelona, the Valencia, the Salamanca and the Tolosa, were put up in 1882 by Jose de Navarra, who was then Spanish consul in this city. The New York Athletic Club plans to erect a \$7,000,000 clubhouse on its share of the property.

The series to commemorate the centenary of the siege of Misolonghi, a companion issue of the recent Byron commemoratives, proved a failure, and cannot be compared to the productions in honor of the last adventure. The original announcement was that a series of five values was to be introduced to commemorate the raising of the siege in 1826. This number was later reduced to three, and when the emission finally made its appearance it consisted of one denomination only. It appears that three denominations, each of different design, were prepared by Aspasia Brothers of Corfu, but two of these were so lamentably lacking in artistic value that they were suppressed and the issue confined to the 25 lepta, violet.

The design shows a symbolic figure of Victory lamenting over the tomb of the fallen heroes. The stamps, which are of transverse oblong format, are lithographed on white wove unwatermarked paper, and the method of separation is the familiar zigzag roulette. The issue really commemorates the battle of Sertie which terminated the second siege of Misolonghi in 1826. Botzaris' heroic defense against the Turks was in 1822, and again in 1825, but the official description refers to the siege of the town which is best remembered in connection with Lord Byron.

There is no sign yet of the long awaited permanent series for Greece. Difficulties in arranging the contract, and the price of the new stamps appears to be the real cause for the delay. A full description of the selected designs, colors and denominations, it will be remembered, appeared here many months ago.

R. F. H.

Count on Us for Your

**FALL NEEDS**

FIREPLACE FIXTURES

ELECTRIC HEATERS

PERFECTION OIL HEATERS

STOVE SUPPLIES

ASH CANS & SIFTERS

AUTO ROBES & SUPPLIES

**CARLISLE**

HARDWARE COMPANY

Springfield, Mass.

MAKING THE

**Third National Bank**

YOUR BANK

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (Special Correspondence)—With the offer of a building site and its acceptance by the city, the way has been opened to construction of the first unit of galleries to house the collection of objects of art to be made for Kansas City under the will of William Nelson, late publisher.

Inwin R. Kirkwood has offered to relinquish a life interest in Oak Hall and grounds, the Nelson home here, which was bequeathed him by the late Mrs. Laura Nelson Kirkwood, the property to be used for art galleries. It is located near the center of the city and contains 20 acres.

When transferred to the present owner, the property is made to the city a total sum of approximately \$1,500,000 will be available for the first unit of the art galleries. About \$850,000 of that sum was provided through a bequest of Mrs. William R. Nelson, and an additional \$140,000 through a bequest of Frank F. Rozelle, a Kansas City lawyer.

There is no sign yet of the long

awaited permanent series for

Greece. Difficulties in arranging

the contract, and the price of the new

stamps appears to be the real cause

for the delay. A full description

of the selected designs, colors and

denominations, it will be remembered,

appeared here many months ago.

R. F. H.

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# Interesting Features of News Gathered From Many Parts of the World

## AUSTRALIA SAID TO BE INDEBTED TO BLACK RACE

Prof. F. Wood Jones Makes Eloquent Appeal for Justice to Aborigines

PERTH, W. Aust. (Special Correspondence)—No more authoritative and sympathetic contribution to the solution of Australia's black race problem has ever been made than that by Prof. Frederic Wood Jones as president of the ethnology and anthropology section of the Advancement of Science Congress recently held in this city. It was an eloquent and convincing utterance.

Professor Wood Jones takes the view that the white colonists of Australia have contracted a huge debt, and are under a moral obligation of no less magnitude than that of making some reparation for the flogging of a vast continent from its real owners.

"It has never been denied," said the professor, "that we have taken the natives' lands, pauperized him, and made him a pathetic parasite upon white civilization, and that we are rapidly leading to his extermination. Australia has been very like a plausible individual who has so repeatedly reaffirmed his indebtedness that thereby he fancies the debt is paid. It has always been the ambition of the invading Anglo-Saxon to compensate the ousted native by conferring upon him the blessing of Christianity and civilization by way of exchange. If he has not thriven on it, the fault has been his own. He has misused that blessing, or been too low in the scale to take advantage of it."

### Missionaries Pay Landowner's Debt

The professor is of the opinion that Australia has ordained things so topsy-turvy that while one section of the community has waxed fat on the possession of the native lands, another section has been given a miserable pittance in attempting to ratify the contract by teaching him Christianity. The missionaries have attempted to pay off the debt that has been incurred by the landowners. The professor says it does not appear from reports that those in charge of the mission stations have a very real conviction concerning the ethical improvement effected in the natives. Moreover, the missions are a failure as commercial enterprises.

The professor has no doubt of the utility of the native as a worker in connection with station life, but he states that there is no possibility of the perpetuation in Australia of a coolie race. Unlike the Negro, or the Asiatic coolie, the individual Australian native, who passes a useful healthy life on a station, does not, when he has become an old retainer, hand over his office to a numerous progeny who would follow in his mode of life.

### New Era in Prospect

Prof. Wood Jones instanced the Indian reservations in the United States, and said he was confident that, with the establishment of a chain of anthropology in Sydney a new era had begun for the blacks, a far brighter era than had ever dawned before.

It is a sign of the times, in the changing attitude toward the problem of the Australian blacks, that recently the pulpit of an Anglican cathedral was used for an appeal on their behalf. Here, again, the question was examined in a most frank manner. The hitherto casual and forgotten discussions and cavalier treatment are passing into a stage of challenging and definite public interest. Those who have the welfare of the natives at heart are now adopting a vigorous campaign to awaken the authorities to a sense of long-neglected duty. The solution is pressing now owing to the rapid encroachment of white settlement upon their few-way domains, threatening trespass upon their exclusive reserves. In the course of a few years the first section of the north-to-south transcontinental railway will make it harder for necessary protective measures to be taken. Something on a big scale will have to be attempted soon.

It is estimated that there are 72,000 blacks throughout Australia, and of that number, 62,000 are in the north. There are 35 government reserves and settlements have been established, and 29 mission reserves, but some other plan will have to be adopted, such as larger roaming grounds, dedicated definitely to the use of the blacks, without fear of trespass of any sort.

### A Plea for the Blacks

Nobody in Australia has made a more eloquent and persistent plea for the blacks than the well-known explorer, Capt. S. A. White, who has lived in their districts during various expeditions into the interior. His opinion that the treatment of the natives has been vindictive and disgraceful from the first, is evidently shared by Prof. Wood Jones. Captain White thinks it would have been better if the blacks had been more savage and warlike, instead of compromising with the invading white race, and fought to the end. The attitude adopted by the white race toward the rightful owners of the country has been too shocking to contemplate, according to this author.

"As one who has come into close contact with these children of nature," states Captain White, "I have found them lovable children in their wild, untrammeled state, most fascinating and confiding, honest and law-abiding, who live up to their traditions and beliefs a little better than the white race."

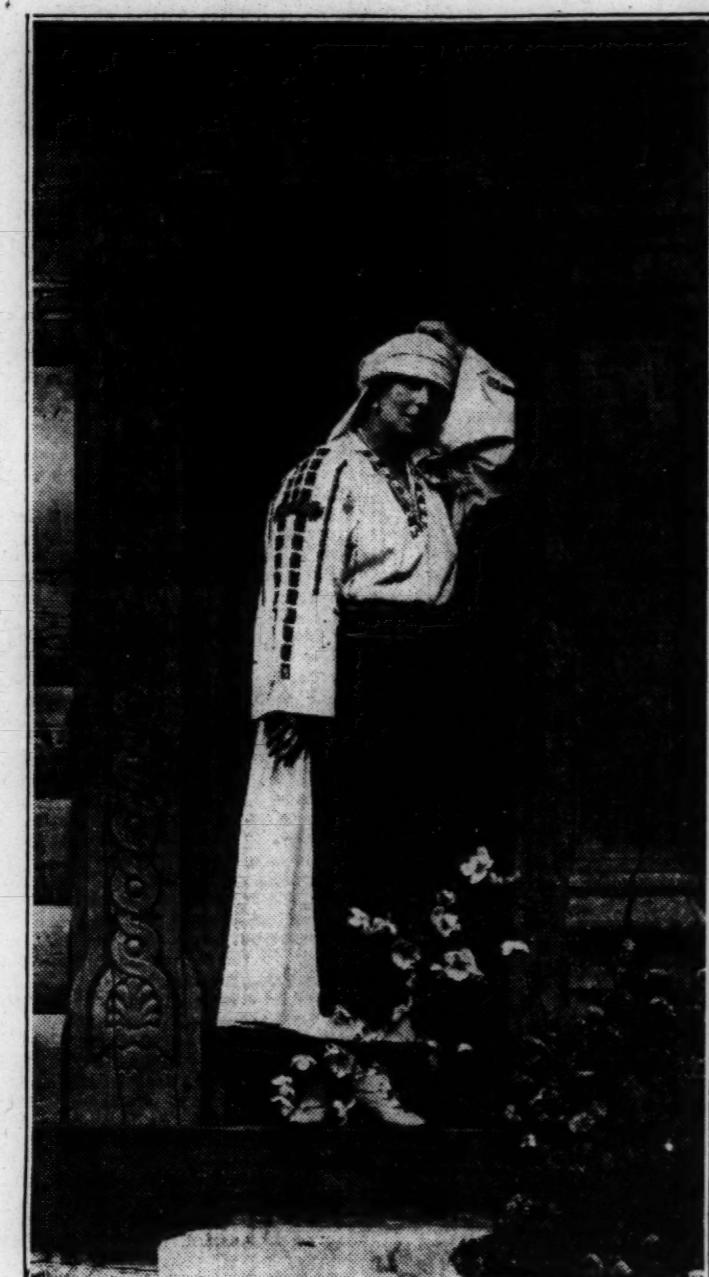
### A Sanguine Outlook

The Rev. W. B. Docker, an Anglican missionary, however, has high ambitions for the blacks. He is apparently among those who visualize the time when the northern portions of Australia will be peopled by an aboriginal race settled as peasant proprietors of the land, cultivating

the tropical areas, and filling the empty spaces of the north with a happy, useful and contented community. Mr. Docker says undoubtedly Christian opinion has hardened and crystallized in its conviction that the only attitude in keeping with the teaching and example of Christ is that of compassion toward the child races. That is seen clearly in the Covenant of the League of Nations.

"Article 22 said of backward peoples that there shall be applied the theory," asserts Mr. Docker, "that their well-being and development form a sacred trust of civilization. This means that the white races are to take the colored races by the hand of friendship and help them to reach the level to which they have themselves attained. The aboriginal stands in the community as a little child helpless before the march of civilization, unable of himself to

### "One of the Greatest of Rumania's Assets"



QUEEN MARIE

Now En Route to the United States to See the Country and Visit Rumanian and American Friends. The Queen is Democratic, an Accomplished Linguist, and Revealed Great Courage During the Trials of the War Period.

adapt himself to conditions of life today, pathetic in his inability to come into the stream of modern existence. The need of the present is separation until he is fitted by training to take his place in the general community. The first step toward that ideal is segregation for the native in suitable reserves of sufficient area and satisfactory natural resources. Here he may be led from a nomadic state to that of an ordered and settled existence. The native should be taught to plant and sow, to build habitations, to value family life and to cease to be a wanderer on the face of the earth."

Mr. Docker's idea is to combine religious instruction with segregation, so that the black might be taught the will to live and rise, because the religion he had was so primitive and full of magic that it was a hindrance to his development.

### Cousin of King George

Queen Marie is a first cousin of King George V of England. Her father was the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, earlier known as Duke of Edinburgh, the second son of Queen Victoria and of Prince Albert, who was in the line to the throne of the little German duchy. King Edward VII, then Prince of Wales, renounced the succession, which accordingly passed to his younger brother. That was in 1893, the year in which the Duke's daughter, Princess Marie, married Ferdinand, Crown Prince of Rumania. Some Rumanians fancy that because their Queen was one of their greatest national assets, and this also means that, besides being a good Rumanian, she has character and personality. She is distinguished as a woman as well as a sovereign, and she has been described, quite truly, as an "intensely human woman."

### INDIAN TARIFF BOARD ISSUES TWO REPORTS

Unanimous Decision Reached Against Duty on Coal

BOMBAY (Special Correspondence)—The Indian Tariff Board has submitted to the Government of India a majority and a minority report on the question of duty on foreign coal, the former signed by Sir George Rainy, the chairman, and Mr. Mathai, and the latter by Mr. Ginwala. The board has unanimously decided against a protective duty on all imported coal, though Mr. Ginwala's reason for this conclusion differs from that of his two colleagues.

According to the majority report, the depression from which the industry is suffering is due not to any falling off in the demand for coal, but principally to over-rapid development, following a period of high prices. Though a protective duty on all imported coal would not impose a heavy burden on the industry, yet, in general, all measures which tend to raise the cost of fuel are prejudicial to industrial development and should not be taken unless the reasons for these are cogent and convincing.

Both reports agree that freight concessions given by the South African Government are deliberately aimed at the development of a large export trade and that an additional duty of 1½ rupees a ton on South African coal will be the benefit it could derive from a duty of this kind.

The Government of India accepts the unanimous finding of the tariff board that the case for a protective duty on all imported coal has not been established.

## Queen Marie a Popular Figure Among All Classes in Rumania

Granddaughter of Queen Victoria, Cousin to George V, She Has Completely Merged Herself in Adopted Country, and Is Beloved by All

### Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—With the possible exception of King Ferdinand, her husband, Queen Marie is much the most popular figure in Rumania, whether in the "Old Kingdom," which included Moldavia, Wallachia, and part of the Dobruja, or in "Greater Rumania," a term covering Transylvania, Bessarabia, the Bukovina and

bewildering herself with clouds of words. No doubt the quality of independence with swift decision she possesses bewilders others now and again, and is not altogether relished by them.

### Varied Training

Not only has the Queen a long tradition of royalty behind her, but she has had a lengthy and varied training for and in her position. She speaks several languages fluently, but much of her education was English, though she was not often or for long periods in England as a girl. She acquired Rumanian after her marriage, and speaks it like native English, however, is the language almost always used in the family circle. When she was a bride to Bucharest she was not 18, and there her training continued—not the training of the schoolroom, but of life itself. At that time King Carol, her husband's uncle, was on the throne of Rumania.

Carol was a good king, and the Rumanians owe much to him. But he was rather a hard man—he was busy building up a new state, and so could not be soft—and he was a strict disciplinarian. He was not particularly in sympathy with the young and beautiful Princess Marie, a vivid and vivacious creature, clever, ardent, and full of curiosity about all manner of things that came under her eyes, of quick perceptions and keenly sensitive and naturally fond of gaiety and admiration.

### Companion of Her Children

As time went on the Princess settled down. Children came, and with them new interests. Except on special occasions there was little state in the palaces where she lived; the style kept up was simple and resembled that of a big, well-run English country house. As the children grew up—there were three boys and three girls—she made herself their companion, as she had always been to them, especially on the Sunday afternoons. It was during this period that she became familiar with everything Rumanian—the people, the peasants, with their beautiful costumes, and the folklore of the country, which greatly appealed to her. Later she wrote books and articles on various subjects, and one of her most interesting works is her "Fairy Book," which is a collection in English of Rumanian folklore stories, recounted and filled out by her with imagination, tenderness, and humor.

All the while she had been growing in popularity, but how great her popularity had become was not fully shown until the Great War, which also showed another characteristic of her, and this was her courage.

King Carol, who had been anxious

to keep Rumania out of the struggle, passed on in September, 1915, his nephew Ferdinand succeeded to the kingdom and the Princess Marie became Queen. Rumania entered the war on the side of the Allies, in 1916, and there is no need to repeat the tragic story. The swift success in Transylvania followed by an almost total eclipse throughout the Kingdom. In the retreat the Queen lost her youngest son, Prince Mircea, then a mere child. Despite her grief she never ceased to encourage her soldiers, and she did a really great work in the army hospitals, never hesitating to expose herself to danger. Small wonder that Queen Marie is popular.

### Queen Bathes in Lake

During last August I made a tour of Rumania, and when I was in Transylvania I had the honor of being invited to lunch with Her Majesty at Sovata, where she usually spends that month. There is a wonderful hot salt lake called Lake Ursu (Ursus or Bear Lake) at Sovata, which is situated high up in the Carpathians. The Queen bathes daily in the lake, sometimes attended only by one or more of her ladies, but at other times surrounded by about many Rumanians as the place will

hold—this was the sight I saw on the morning of the day I lunched at her cottage, and I do not suppose a sadder sight is to be seen anywhere else in the world.

Queen Marie's cottage at Sovata was originally a peasant's hut, and though it has been added to, it is still a small, unpretentious house. It stands in a pretty garden, where flowers and shrubs mingle with kitchen vegetables, and at the bottom of it flows a lively chattering brook.

The luncheon was simple and excellent. Her Majesty, with whom

time has dealt very lightly, wore the pretty and vastly becoming national Rumanian dress, beautifully embroidered; the Princess Elena and the other princesses present also wore the national costume. Conversation was, of course, led by the Queen. Her range of interests is very wide. After luncheon she was good enough to give me an audience in the garden, and among other things she spoke of her trip to the United States, where she has so many friends whom she hopes to see.

"I am not going in any official capacity," she said. "But I wish to see something of the great United States, and to visit all my personal friends, both American and Rumanian, who are out there. It's to be a pleasure trip, you know, and will have nothing political or even formal about it."

It was apparent that she was looking forward to the trip with the happiest anticipations. She was as keen about it as a girl.

### AUTHORS PROTEST AGAINST STAG HUNT

"Sport" Decreed as Cowardly, and Prevention Is Sought

### Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The growth of public opinion in Britain against stag-hunting and other cruel sport is illustrated in letters by well-known writers read at a meeting of protest at Lynton, Devonshire.

Eden Phillpotts wrote: "Let us try and tempt the children away from these coarse and cowardly pleasures, so that the rising generation may range upon our side. Let us win the children and explain to them that 'blood' sports are merely at best homicide, wanton survival, which reason should now be powerful to destroy. Impress upon our school-teachers also that this is a subject on which some instruction might worthily be imparted. The 'humanities' might well embrace it, and the word mean a real thing for once."

John Galsworthy wrote: "I sympathize with your meeting of protest. I have come to abominate the thought of stag-hunting."

Isaac Foot of Bodmin, Cornwall, wrote: "I cannot understand how anyone can read the newspaper report of the recent chase and destruction of the stags on the North Devon cliff without anger and indignation."

### FACTORY WORKERS IN TOKYO

TOKYO (Special Correspondence)—The number of factories and factory workers in the Tokyo district is nearly equal to that of pre-earthquake days, when 70 per cent of the factories were destroyed by the earthquake and its accompanying fires.



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Richardson  
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## GREECE SOLVING HOUSE PROBLEM

Radical Change Now Operating at Athens in Favor of Occupier

### ATHENS (Special Correspondence)

Greece in the last three years has made great progress in building and reconstruction. Athens and its suburbs have taken the lead in this direction, so much so that the Greek capital has enormously increased in area, population, and activity. Since 1922 its population and commerce have doubled.

The housing question has been a grave menace in Greece, as it has been in many countries since the Great War. The overwhelming congestion brought about by the influx of the homeless refugees has greatly perplexed the Greek authorities and philanthropic organizations.

The present demand for houses and other buildings induced well-to-do Greeks and capitalists to invest the whole or part of their liquid capital in building which on account of high rent became attractive and offered a constant source of profit. The price of land and buildings rose at a considerable pace.

The depreciation of the drachma and the increasing accumulation of paper currency were sufficient reasons to incite the profiteer to invest his savings, which were constantly losing their initial value.

The last three years have been above all, years of reconstruction. The Government encouraged the

builders' enthusiasm and activity and did not take steps to check the seal of the proprietor who let his house at an exorbitant rent, thus making it almost impossible for the poorer classes to enjoy a comfortable corner in a roofed building. The people of the latter category were thus forced to leave Athens and build in its vicinity, often with their own hands, shacks responding to their demands and financial ability. Excessive demands made by the proprietors called forth violent protests and the Government was forced to consider the matter seriously.

A new housing law was promulgated which on general lines was an enactment defining the interests of the landlord. Rents in 1914 were taken as a basis and the present rent was multiplied by 14. This is the requirement of the letter of the law, but in reality prices are much higher.

But a radical change in favor of the tenant is now in operation especially in Athens, where housing demands have lost their acuteness. The country is in a financial slump and the need of money is so great that many enterprises have been left half done, and numerous schemes abandoned entirely. The building industry especially has experienced a heavy setback, and houses and land have lost a fourth of their previous value, and the depreciation is continuing its downward movement.

Rents are naturally following the



## THE HOME FORUM

## La Bruyère's Great Chapter

**L**A BRUYÈRE, the French critic of literature of the seventeenth century, was the writer of one book, "Characters, or the Mores of This Century," the first chapter of which is a masterly treatise of literary criticism. In that single chapter this discerning man of letters showed himself as a consummate critic of books and an accomplished literary artist. In a time when the literary giants of seventeenth century France were enjoying widespread renown, a comparatively obscure and modest person like La Bruyère published his book only after a long hesitation and republishing of phrases.

In those days there were living two great tragic poets, Corneille and Racine; a playwright of genius, Molére; an eloquent theologian, Bossuet; a deeply spiritual writer of philosophical vein, Pascal; a woman, Madame de Sévigné; and the mountains, an influential literary critic of classical traditions, Boileau; a brilliant controversialist and educator of dukes and dauphins, Fénelon; the father of modern philosophy, Descartes, and the author of the famous Maximes, La Rochefoucauld. Among all these prodigies, who made their century great in the history of European culture, La Bruyère came forward with his single book, which had been in preparation and under revision for ten years, during which time he had been constantly observing, discerning, analyzing and secretly passing judgment upon books, writers and characters.

♦ ♦ ♦

La Bruyère has set forth in the first chapter of his book many a useful literary idea without indulging in dogmatically rigorous canonizing of laws and rules, as Boileau has done in his "Art Poetic." He simply presents and emphasizes certain moral and intellectual elements that go into the making of great and good books.

Above all, he stresses the moral side of a literary work, pointing out those qualities that constitute the character of the writer, and through them, he makes his way out to reach the realm of the intellectual qualities of the writer, and the aesthetic evaluation of his work. Time and again he emphasizes the goodness, the greatness and the truthfulness of a book and through those moral qualities he passes on to the ground of beauty and artistic perfection.

According to him, mediocrity is the chief enemy of a writer. That implies the mediocrity of character which affects the work in its literary and aesthetic aspects. "Mediocrity is unbearable," he writes, "in certain things, as poetry, music, painting and oratory." Moral and intellectual characters raise a work to a higher level and make it radiate with living human forces; its moral background is the foundation on which it rests with its literary and aesthetic values. He says, "When a reading . . . inspires you with noble and courageous sentiments, then do not

look for any other rules to pass judgment upon the work; it is good and made by the hands of the craftsman." On another page, "One writes but to be understood; therefore, one must at least help towards the understanding of beautiful things in writing. One should have a pure diction and make use of proper terms, it is true; but it is necessary that the terms, so proper, express noble, living, solid thoughts, and convey a sense of beauty."

He devotes a considerable space to his aesthetic theory: an audacity on his part in a time when Boileau's influence was supreme and unchallenged. His aesthetic fundamentals are summed up in these ideas: "To write is to portray wherein lies the importance of the groundwork. The whole esprit of an author consists of defining well and painting well." Therefore, defining and painting should be the chief concern of an author, in order that he might produce imagery and be precise, for picturesqueness and precision of style are the main literary qualities required for the expression of lofty thoughts and sentiments. "Expression is the property," he continues, "of a real writer. In the times of ancient classics, it was accounted as the dominant quality of style." And the writer, to achieve that, should take pains and should make efforts to find the word that renders the thought exactly. At this point one is reminded of the Flaubertian scruples to find the mot juste.

As I said at the beginning, La Bruyère approaches the intellects of his time through the importance that they attach to the groundwork, before thinking of the form. Yet he is far from neglecting the form.

"One should express the true, in order to write in a natural, strong and delicate manner." The principal object of a work of art should be to "express the eternal verities in perfection"; the writer should take care, with the maximum of his efforts and mental pains voluntarily taken, to express himself not in a petty, but in a grand manner. "In art there is a point of perfection, as there is goodness and maturity in nature. He who feels it and likes it has the perfect taste."

♦ ♦ ♦

What is taste? La Bruyère speaks of taste and somehow differentiates between Taste and many tastes. According to him, taste is the basic rule of all criticism—taste based on reason and justness, indubitable and beyond objection. He points out that "tending to perfection is the rule of the taste in art and literature." The second category of taste is disputable, for it is only a sentiment, therefore faulty. In order to discern the beauty one should have Taste not tastes. "There is more sprightliness than taste among men." One should have the taste of reason to judge the works of reason; for the beautiful is essentially the reasonable.

Giving his general ideas upon art and literature La Bruyère passes on to the criticism of the works of his contemporaries. He criticizes them with taste, with an individual accent of frankness, sincerity and independent temperament. His first and solid advice to writers is to imitate the ancient classics as a means of literary education and as an instrument in the development of craftsmanship. Then, he suggests to part with them in order to give individual distinctions to the perfection of manner, form and technique. He has himself followed that line of literary education, and despite his humbleness in the appreciation of his master Theophile, he surpasses his Greek patrarch in certain respects.

♦ ♦ ♦

His favorite method of judging of the books and the writers is the literary parallelism. In this way he takes up Corneille and Racine.

"Cornelie enthrals us to his characters and ideas; Racine conforms himself to ours. The first portrays the men as they should have been; the second paints them as they are. In Cornelie there is the most of what one admires and, of what one must even imitate; in Racine there is the most of what one recognizes in others or of what one experiences in himself. One elevates, astonishes, dominates, and instructs; the other pleases, stirs, touches, charms. Whatever is the most beautiful, the most noble and the most imperious in the reason, is touched by the first; and by the second whatever is the most flattering and the most delicate in the passion. Cornelie is more moral, Racine more natural. It seems that one imitates Sophocles and the other owes more to Euripides."

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♦ ♦ ♦

In this single chapter of his work La Bruyère covers almost the whole ground of literary criticism in a concise and edifying manner, treating of many a subject and problem of literary and aesthetic imports—a well-thought and well-arranged book of rhetoric, which an aspirant of literature can peruse and study profitably and entertainingly; digging up in it sound common sense, reliable critical judgment, rules of rhetoric and composition, book reviews, humoristic portraits of literary figures, criticism of literary genres, and much advice for beginners, as well as for masters in the meter of literature.

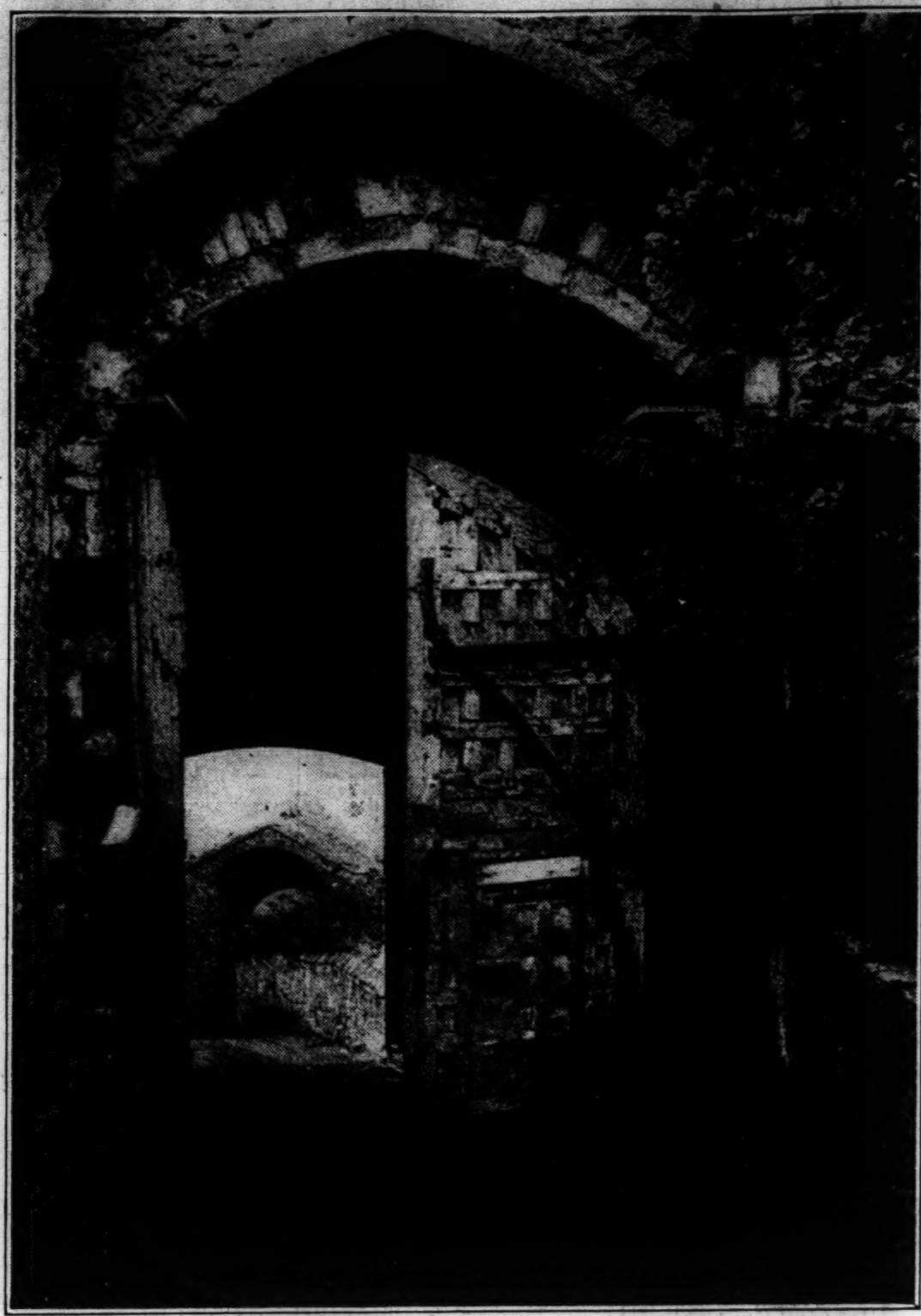
N. D.

## Minuet by Radio

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dainty, quick and light,  
A gay minuet  
Comes out of the night,  
Comes into my quiet room,  
Filling the air with  
A pulsing joy.  
Oh, so dainty, oh, so quick,  
Oh, so light.  
So sweet-toned and melodious!  
One sees dancers, young and joyous,  
Tripping gayly,  
On polished floors;  
Lads and lasses  
In quaint costumes  
Of long ago.

Elinor C. Woolson.



Gateway, Carisbrooke Castle, Isle of Wight

## The "Little Brown Rowdies," Again

(St. Philip's, Birmingham)

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In the heart of the English city,  
With its noise and bustle and glare,  
Where the streets are cramped and  
Gritty,

The sparrows are chirping there,  
Up in the dust-laden air.

Around the cathedral church,  
Or that thinly grassy plot  
For fragments of food they search,  
Contented with their lot.

There in that hollowed spot.

Through their bright staccato notes  
No plaintive melody  
Or theme of sorrow floats:  
They sing too merrily

To be less blest than we!

Eva Mary Grew.

## Edelweiss "Noble-White"

"What shall I bring you from Europe?" said opulent Brown-Eyes to dreamy Gray-Eyes who was entering the world of teaching.

"An edelweiss flower," replied Gray-Eyes, ignoring the lure of Paris fineries.

It is a rule of verse-writing that "the first line sets the tune." Did this impulsive choice set the tune for many years?

Switzerland is a land of poetic dreams. To the Swisser is the longing of every beauty lover, painter, sculptor, poet or enthusiast.

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# HOTELS AND RESORTS

## GREATER BOSTON

**Hotels of Distinction**

**NEW YORK AND BOSTON**

**THE PLAZA**  
ARTHUR L. RACE  
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A modern hotel with the harmonious atmosphere of a private home. To ladies traveling alone courteous protection is assured.

One person ..... \$2.00 a day and up  
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Suites for permanent and transient guests. No rooms without bath.

L. H. TORREY, Manager

**Among the Railroads**

BY FRANKLIN SNOW

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD men aver that their exhibit at the Sesquicentennial Exposition is "the best thing in the grounds." It is true that the road has prepared one of the most novel and interesting booths in the Exposition. In the Hall of Art, Pennsylvania has built a model of the Pennsylvania, and on the wall, extending over the entire space, is a full-size painting of an all-seat passenger coach.

The center of interest is the model of a section of the four-track line on which four trains are constantly moving. This has been worked out on a scale of one-thirty-second, the cars, rails, and all conforming to this. A model of a present-day high-speed limited train with Pullman sleeping cars along one track, while a day coach train of 75 years ago is on an adjoining one. Similarly, contrasts between freight equipment to today and earlier years is depicted by moving models of both.

The trains run the length of the exhibit, disappear in a tunnel, while the block signals, of the newest "position color light" type function automatically behind them, and then emerge at the other end. So realistic is it that the spectators throng at all hours. Comments on various features of earlier railroading often are heard, even to the red rear "markers" formerly used in place of the present green flags and lamps. H. T. Wilkins designed the exhibit.

## Another "Train Connection"

The belief that the Baltimore & Ohio's bus connection at New York, by which passengers are carried from Jersey City passenger terminal by motor coach, would be the forerunner of other similar services has been justified. The Atlantic Coast Line has arranged with a private bus operator to handle passengers from Charleston, S. C., from the main line, six miles away from Charleston city.

Heretofore, trains entering Charleston, including the New York-Florida trains of the Coast Line and the Seaboard Air Line, came down the peninsula from the main lines of the two roads on a long "wye," usually involving a backward movement for some distance.

The loss of time, amounting to almost an hour in getting into and out of Charleston, was so heavy that fast trains did not go into the city. Hence, after the Florida Special and Florida Gulf Coast Limited of the Coast Line will make a regular stop at North Charleston, whence busses will take passengers to the city.

This has been necessitated by the growth of winter traffic to the city. Charleston, more nearly than many cities of the southern states, typifies what is regarded as the "Old South" and its freedom from a large volume of tourist business has enabled it to retain many of its former characteristics.

Because of this very fact, the city is becoming more popular and the railroad fare must be improved to meet the growing volume of tourists attracted there by the charm which has been lost by many other cities of the South through the tourist trade.

## Pullman Travel Increases

Day coach travel is declining steadily and Pullman patronage increasing, statistics compiled by the Railway Age denote. Despite the Pullman surcharge, travel in Pullman cars has increased 22 per cent since 1921, while day coach travel has decreased by the same percentage.

The decrease in coach travel is attributable, of course, to the use of the automobile for the short journeys either bus or private car in place of the railroad. The upward trend in Pullman travel is regarded by the Railway Age as an indication of the desire of passengers to avail themselves of the added convenience of a Pullman, the surcharge being a rem-

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125 rooms. Fireproof construction.  
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Dinner, luncheons and  
Special rates for winter  
Guests.  
40 miles from Boston.  
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Plymouth, Mass.  
Overlooking Plymouth Rock and  
Bath. Bath or running water in every room. Open year round. CLARK & SAMSON.

THE Not-Morris HOTEL Philadelphia's New Hotel  
208 Rooms  
208 Baths  
208 at 17 St and the Parkway  
Every room outside equipped with bed lamp, bridge lamp, writing desk, telephone, circulating hot water. Saturday Evening Post, morning news.

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Hotel Patrick

Henry

ROANOKE, VA.

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Celling Fan and Circulating Ice Water in every room.

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Single rooms with private bath, \$2.50 and \$3.00  
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Illustrated booklet containing city and auto tourist map free on request.

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THE BOULEVARD  
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Between two golf courses  
CONSISTENT RATES  
Catering under our personal supervision.

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Five Minutes' Walk to Everything WASHINGTON, D. C.

These 300 Rooms with Baths—  
100 at \$3; 100 at \$3.50; 100 at \$4  
SPECIAL DINNER: \$1.25 and \$1.50

LOUISIANA  
The St. Charles  
NEW ORLEANS  
"THE PARIS OF AMERICA"  
One of America's Good Hotels  
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Bay View Hotel  
TAMPA, FLORIDA  
Europeans Plan Centrally Located  
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Candle Glow Tea Room  
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TEXAS

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"The South's Apartment Hotel"

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Parlor, Bedroom and Bath.....For two \$3.00; for three \$3.50

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In its own gardens. Open all year; European and American plans; reasonable rates.

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Glorious winter vacations sailing

Days in which you will find that

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Fireproof. Every Room with Bath

Central Location

Single \$1.50, \$2.50; Double \$2.50, \$3.50

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## PRICE COURSE OF STOCKS IS VERY UNEVEN

**Early Short Covering in Evidence—General Tone Is Unsettled**

**NEW YORK, Oct. 8 (AP)—Stock prices moved irregularly higher at the opening of today's stock market in response to heavy short covering after five successive days of declining prices.**

Initial gains of a point or two were recorded by Allied Chemical, General Motors, Consolidated Gas and Rock Island.

Railroads took in a new lease of life on official confirmation of reports on record-breaking August earnings, with indications that the next month's total would attain the highest monthly total ever recorded. Early buying centered in the so-called "merger issues" with Nickel Plate common, Chesapeake & Ohio, Rock Island and Kansas City Southern leading the advance.

The advance in many industrials was still being contested by bear traders. General Motors quickly reacting from an early high of 157½ to 155 before starting upward again.

### General Motors Weak

Heavy buying of Warner Pictures forced the successful introduction of a new issue of preferred stock. Substantial recoveries also were recorded by Lambert Company, Pullman, Commercial Solvents B and C, Case Threshing Machine.

With the coming of the money market this week indicated no immediate change in the New York Federal Reserve discount rate, the official announcement that the 4 per cent rediscount rate could be maintained was a reassuring factor.

Foreign exchanges opened firm with a 5-point jump in Italian lire to 3.94, as one of the early features. Demand sterling was unchanged at \$4.84½ and French francs were firm around 2.87c.

The weakness of the cotton market on the disappearance of government crop report influenced professional crop reporters to take a more conservative stand on cotton prices.

The reactionary movement carried General Motors down from 157½ to 152½, but recessions otherwise were confined to the limits of a point or so.

The renewal rate on call loans was raised to 4½ per cent.

### Bonds A Quiet

Week-end movements tended to slow up bond trading, although considerable activity was maintained in certain sections of the railroad group and in local traction obligations. The unselement of the stock and cotton markets and slightly firmer money rates had a restraining influence.

Southern and southwestern railroads, particularly those with speculative features, were again subjected to selling pressure following the sharp break in cotton prices. Fears that the railroads would be heavily affected by the low prices for one of the largest cotton crops on record accounted for the unloading of these bonds. Frisco and "Katy" issues were conspicuously held.

A revival of buying interest in bonds of the New York transit companies was based on the recommendations of the Chamber of Commerce for an increased fare to prevent further deficits and the adoption of a definite policy of subway operation. Interborough and Third Avenue Railway bonds quickly responded.

Aside from moderate activity in French and German obligations at higher prices, the foreign list was lifeless.

## COUNTRY'S CARRIERS MORE PROSPEROUS

### Class I Railroads Earn 5.51 on Property Investment

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

**WASHINGTON, Oct. 8—An indication of the growing prosperity of the class I railroads is found in the report that the net railway operating income for August amounted to \$133,008,263 which is at the annual rate of 5.51 per cent on the property investment. Last year the return was 5.29 per cent for the same month.**

Property investment, it is explained, is the value of road and equipment as shown by the books of the railways, including materials, supplies and cash. The net railway operating income is what is left after the payment of the operating expenses and equipment rentals but before interest and other fixed charges are paid.

The compilation of August earnings is based on reports from 184 class I railroads with a total mileage of 236,900 miles.

Gross operating revenues for the month of August amounted to \$578,822,690, an increase of 4.2 per cent. Operating expenses in August, this year, totaled \$399,329,821, an increase of 2.73,380 in tax and increase of 11.4 per cent over the similar period of 1925. This brought the total tax bill of the Class I railroads for the first eight months this year to \$253,420,511, an increase of 9.1 per cent above the corresponding period last year.

Fourteen Class I railroads operated a loss in August this year, six of which were in the eastern district, one in the southern and seven in the western district.

Class I railroads for the first eight months in 1926 had a net railway operating income of \$744,944,169, an annual rate of 5.51 per cent on their property investment.

The net railway operating income for the class I railroads in the eastern district during the first eight months this year totaled \$89,093,089, a return of 5.69 per cent on property investment.

### NEW YORK COTTON

*Reported by H. Bentz & Co., New York and Boston*

(Quotations to 1:30 p.m.)

Open High Low Sale Close Last Prev.

Oct. 13.27 6.89 6.85 6.81 Sale 7.02

Dec. 13.10 13.12 12.26 12.54 12.31

Jan. 13.10 13.20 12.41 12.63 13.37

Mar. 13.62 13.65 13.60 13.75 13.58

May 7.25 7.31 6.85 7.00 7.25

July 7.25 7.30 6.75 7.05 7.75

Spots 7.00 Down N Tons at close.

Sale (Basis) (7000) (American 1600 bales)

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Oct. 8—Commodities

were \$14. De Beers 20%, and

tin 10%; copper 10%; lead 4%;

gold 4½%; and three-month bills

4½ 6¾% per cent.

## NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p.m.)

Last Sales High Low Oct. 8 Oct. 7

600 Adams Ex. 12.50 12.50 12.50 12.50 12.50

1000 Adv-Ru. 1.50 1.50 1.50 1.50 1.50

200 Adv-Ru. 55½ 55½ 55½ 55½ 55½

100 Ahumada. 6½ 6½ 6½ 6½ 6½

500 Am. Rec. 12.50 12.50 12.50 12.50 12.50

600 Ajax Rub. 8½ 8½ 8½ 8½ 8½

1000 Almond. 1.50 1.50 1.50 1.50 1.50

16400 Allied Ch. 132½ 130 131 131 131

1000 Am. Br. 23½ 23½ 23½ 23½ 23½

1000 Am. Br. Pow. 32½ 32½ 32½ 32½ 32½

1000 Am. Can. 51½ 50½ 51½ 51½ 51½

1000 Am. Chain. 95½ 95½ 95½ 95½ 95½

1000 Am. Chix. 33½ 33½ 33½ 33½ 33½

1000 Am. Chix. 87½ 87½ 87½ 87½ 87½

## SHARP DROP IN CATTLE PRICES LAST OF WEEK

**Heavy Run of Fed Steers in Chicago Chief Cause—Lambs Higher**

CHICAGO, Oct. 8 (Special)—All species of livestock received improved prices early in the week, but the cattle trade could not long sustain prosperity, and the sharpest break of the season was uncovered on late rounds. The largest run of fed steers to the local market since the fall of 1924, clogged the outlet of killers, and values dropped to the lowest points in months on heavy supply.

The late break in swine values left a net advance of 15 to 80¢ for the week. Ovine receipts dwindled, and prices worked higher throughout the entire period, according to a review issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Finished little cattle made a new top for the year, selling up to \$12.75 early in the week when the going was good. After the break, comparable quality killed hogs failed to pass the 10¢ mark. Intermediate grades of swarlings were 25 to 50¢ lower than last week's close, and fat grass cattle showed equally as much downturn.

Finished heavy steers early in the week reached \$11 to \$11.25, but on the late semidays the trade was flat. The latter part of the week's run consisted of grain fed steers, although approximately 20,000 western range cattle were marketed locally.

Fat sheep stock broke in sympathy with cattle, and the price of lambs increased from new prices current a week ago, with helpers \$0.75 off from the high time. Country demand for finishing material narrowed, and with a liberal percentage of range offered in stockyards and feeder flesh, values ruled 15 to 25¢ lower.

Bulls sold well and vealers scored a nice gain. Most fat grain cows during the week cleared at \$4.86 to \$5.85, graded helpers going largely at \$5.75 to \$6.75.

Most stockers and feeders made \$4.50 to \$7.50, meaty kinds going upward to \$8 to \$8.50. Most range steers to killers brought \$7 to \$8, a few weighty meaty Montanas selling upward to \$8.50 to \$9.25.

Feeding lambs topped on the hog market at \$14.05, and a liberal percentage of 190 to 280-pound offerings were saleable at \$13.15 to \$13.90, but values were wobbly at the close, and indications pointed to a further decline in the near future. Dressing prices were cut in line with the live swine trade, and the local market was relatively higher compared with eastern points.

Fat lambs moved up 75 cents to \$1 during the week, and feeders scored gains of 50 to 75 cents. Choice native lambs realized \$14.75 at the close and best Western topped at \$14.60. The bulk was of quality and finish to sell at \$14 to \$14.25. The bulk price spread on feeding lambs narrowed to a \$1 to \$1.25 basis, choice light kinds selling up to \$13.85.

### BRADSTREET'S TRADE REVIEW

Bradstreet's summary of local trade conditions says:

Trade in wholesale dry goods, clothing, and small millinery trade during the last week has not been as satisfactory as a week ago, owing to retarding weather conditions. Retail trade is reported fair.

Retail trade in women's and children's apparel is reported active. Salesmen and retail millinery trade continue active, with collections fair. Dress goods and silk lines report good volume of business.

The outlook for business in jewelry is more promising for the coming season than last year. Retailers are in receipt of a fairly active business and are placing orders.

Shoe manufacturers in general are busy with a steady flow of orders, and continue running on near capacity basis, which is expected to last well into December.

A little material change is noted in the wholesale grocery and provision lines. Collections are fair.

Lumber is active and moving in good quantities, but not as extensive as a year ago. Prices are fairly steady.

### RISE IN WHEAT FAILS TO HOLD

CHICAGO, Oct. 8 (AP)—With quotations at Liverpool showing much more advance than had been looked for, Chicago wheat prices averaged higher than those in London, dealers said yesterday. Best buyers here, however, became sellers on the rise, and gains failed to hold well.

Starting at 34 1/2¢ up, wheat ascended a little more than 75 cents to 35 1/2¢, to allow yesterday's finish. Corn, oats and provisions were easy, corn opening unchanged to 1/2 higher and subsequently undergoing an all-around decline.

Opening prices today: Wheat, December 35 1/2¢; May 34 1/2¢; Corn, December 29 1/2¢; May 30 1/2¢. Oats, December 44; May 45.

**HEAVIER PAPER CONSUMPTION**

A. R. Graustein, president of the International Paper Company, estimated that the total paper consumption is being consumed in the United States and Canada than a year ago, and the company had acquired more than 10,000 cords of pulpwood since October last year. Its new plant at Three Rivers, Quebec, next year will have a full daily capacity of 1,400 tons of paper. Stockholders will meet Oct. 28 to authorize \$25,000,000 of 6 per cent convertible debentures.

### CANADA GRAN FINATES

WINNIPEG, Oct. 8.—The Northwestern Grain Dealers' Association estimates crops of western provinces as follows: Wheat, 21,452,000 acres; corn, 17,600,000 bushels; barley, 2,230,200 acres; 21,250,000 bushels; oats, 4,700,000 bushels; rye, 494,100 acres at 17.5 bushels per acre; flax, 651,300 acres at 8.9 bushels per acre; sunflowers, 5,260,000 bushels at

DETROIT RAILWAY'S POSITION

The balance sheet of the Detroit Railway & Harbor Terminal Co. for its first quarter of operations shows a cash position of \$6,000,000, fixed assets of \$55,157,890, current assets of \$884,525 and current liabilities of \$235,747. This results in an equity of \$3,854,743 for the 19,539 shares of preferred stock and a surplus of \$2,000,543 for the common. The last month of the first quarter, showed an operating profit.

### MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

Madison Square Garden Corporation, whose voting trust certificates have been listed on the New York Curb, reports for the first quarter ended Sept. 30, a revenue of \$2,166,559 and net profits after interest, depreciation, amortization and taxes of \$1,000, equivalent to \$1.65 a share on the 1,560,000 shares of no-par stock outstanding.

**THE EXCHANGE CONTROL**

A change in banking interests associated with The Exchange Inc. became known today with an announcement that the stock held by the corporation in the Class B stocks had been sold to Blair & Co. Election of six of the nine directors is controlled by the Class B stock.

## NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

|                             | High    | Low     |                            | High    | Low     |
|-----------------------------|---------|---------|----------------------------|---------|---------|
| Am Am Chm 7 1/2% '41        | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | St L & S P's C '28         | 102 1/2 | 102 1/2 |
| Am Smelting 6 1/2%          | 109 1/2 | 109 1/2 | St L & S P' adj 6s '55     | 97 1/2  | 97      |
| Am Star Refining 6 1/2%     | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | St L & S P' inc 6s '60     | 88 1/2  | 87 1/2  |
| Am T & T col 5s '45         | 102     | 102     | St L & S P' con 4s '31     | 94      | 94      |
| Am T & T 1st 5s '60         | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | St L & S P' 1st 5s '52     | 94      | 94      |
| Am W Paper 6 1/2% '45       | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | St L & P' K 6s '42         | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 |
| Am W Paper 1st 5s '39       | 53      | 53      | Seaboard A L Gold 4s '50   | 80      | 80      |
| Amacord Corp 6 1/2%         | 100     | 100     | Seaboard A L adj 5s '48    | 79 1/2  | 79 1/2  |
| Anacorda Corp 7s '38        | 106     | 106     | Seaboard All Fla Ry 6s '35 | 94      | 94      |
| Andes Corp deb 7s '43       | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | Sharon Steel Hoos 6s '41   | 108     | 108     |
| Anglo-Am 7s '45             | 95 1/2  | 95 1/2  | Sinclair Can O 6s          | 100     | 100     |
| Armour & Co 5 1/2% '38      | 92 1/2  | 92 1/2  | Sinclair Can O col 6s '27  | 97 1/2  | 97 1/2  |
| Atch T & S gen 6s '95       | 91 1/2  | 91 1/2  | Sinclair Cru O 6s '28      | 97 1/2  | 97 1/2  |
| Atch T & S 1st 5s '52       | 92 1/2  | 92 1/2  | Sinclair Gen 6s '66        | 118     | 117 1/2 |
| B & O 1st 5s '45            | 91      | 91      | Sinclair Gen 6s '66        | 90 1/2  | 90 1/2  |
| B & O 1st 5s '48            | 91      | 91      | Sinclair O 6s '23          | 101 1/2 | 101 1/2 |
| B & O 1st 5s '50            | 96 1/2  | 96 1/2  | Sin Pacific cv 4s '28      | 98 1/2  | 98 1/2  |
| B & O 1st 5s '52            | 98      | 98      | Sin Pacific cv 5s '34      | 100     | 100     |
| B & O 1st 5s '48            | 102 1/2 | 102 1/2 | Sin Ry gen 5s '58          | 84 1/2  | 84 1/2  |
| B & O rfg 6s '95            | 108 1/2 | 108 1/2 | Sinclair Hotel 6s '45      | 99      | 99      |
| B & O Ry 5s '38             | 106 1/2 | 106 1/2 | Sinn Elec Power 6s '47     | 105     | 105     |
| B & O Ry 5s '39             | 106 1/2 | 106 1/2 | Sinclair Ry 6s '44         | 100     | 100     |
| B & O Ry 5s '40             | 108 1/2 | 108 1/2 | Sinclair Ry 6s '45         | 100     | 100     |
| Barnard Corp 6s '40         | 101     | 101     | Sinclair Ry 6s '46         | 101     | 101     |
| Bell Tel of Pa rfg 6s '48 B | 102     | 102     | Sinclair Ry 6s '47         | 108     | 108     |
| Bklyn Ed gen 5s '49         | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | Tel Edison 1st 5s '41      | 100     | 100     |
| Bklyn Ed gen 5s '49         | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | Tel Edison 1st 5s '41      | 100     | 100     |
| Bklyn Un Gas 6s '45         | 102 1/2 | 102 1/2 | Tel Edison 1st 5s '41      | 100     | 100     |
| Bush Term Building 5s '60   | 106     | 106     | Tel Edison 1st 5s '41      | 100     | 100     |
| Cat Pet of Fla 5s '33       | 102 1/2 | 102 1/2 | Tel Edison 1st 5s '41      | 100     | 100     |
| Can South gen 6s '62        | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | Tel Edison 1st 5s '41      | 100     | 100     |
| Can Pacific deb 4s          | 86      | 86      | Tel Edison 1st 5s '41      | 100     | 100     |
| Can of Gas 6s '45           | 102 1/2 | 102 1/2 | Tel Edison 1st 5s '41      | 100     | 100     |
| New Eng 4s '61              | 76      | 76      | Tel Edison 1st 5s '41      | 100     | 100     |
| Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49      | 91      | 91      | Tel Edison 1st 5s '41      | 100     | 100     |
| Cen Steel 6s '41            | 120 1/2 | 120 1/2 | Tel Edison 1st 5s '41      | 100     | 100     |
| Chef & Co 4s '30            | 99      | 99      | Tel Edison 1st 5s '41      | 100     | 100     |
| Chi B & Q gen 5s '38        | 92      | 92      | Tel Edison 1st 5s '41      | 100     | 100     |
| Chi Ct West 4s '59          | 88 1/2  | 88 1/2  | Tel Edison 1st 5s '41      | 100     | 100     |
| Chi Ind & L gen 5s '66      | 98 1/2  | 98 1/2  | Tel Edison 1st 5s '41      | 100     | 100     |
| Chi Ind & L P 6s '32        | 98 1/2  | 98 1/2  | Tel Edison 1st 5s '41      | 100     | 100     |
| Chi M & P gold 4s '25       | 103 1/2 | 103 1/2 | Tel Edison 1st 5s '41      | 100     | 100     |
| Chi M & P 6s '48            | 92 1/2  | 92 1/2  | Tel Edison 1st 5s '41      | 100     | 100     |
| Chi M & P St P 4s '89       | 92 1/2  | 92 1/2  | Tel Edison 1st 5s '41      | 100     | 100     |
| Chi M & P St P 4s '90       | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | Tel Edison 1st 5s '41      | 100     | 100     |
| Chi Railways 27             | 78 1/2  | 78 1/2  | Tel Edison 1st 5s '41      | 100     | 100     |
| Chi Ry 5s '27               | 78 1/2  | 78 1/2  | Tel Edison 1st 5s '41      | 100     | 100     |
| Chi Ry 5s '28               | 78 1/2  | 78 1/2  | Tel Edison 1st 5s '41      | 100     | 100     |
| Chi & W Indiana 6s '62      | 85 1/2  | 85 1/2  | Tel Edison 1st 5s '41      | 100     | 100     |
| Chi & W Indiana 5s '62      | 103 1/2 | 103 1/2 | Tel Edison 1st 5s '41      | 100     | 100     |
| Chi & W Indiana 5s '63      | 103 1/2 | 103 1/2 | Tel Edison 1st 5s '41      | 100     | 100     |
| Chi & W Indiana 5s '64      | 103 1/2 | 103 1/2 | Tel Edison 1st 5s '41      | 100     | 100     |
| Chi & W Indiana 5s '65      | 103 1/2 | 103 1/2 | Tel Edison 1st 5s '41      | 100     | 100     |
| Chi & W Indiana 5s '66      | 103 1/2 | 103 1/2 | Tel Edison 1st 5s '41      | 100     | 100     |
| Chi & W Indiana 5s '67      | 103 1/2 | 103 1/2 | Tel Edison 1st 5s '41      | 100     | 100     |
| Chi & W Indiana 5s '68      | 103 1/2 | 103 1/2 | Tel Edison 1st 5s '41      | 100     | 100     |
| Chi & W Indiana 5s '69      | 103 1/2 | 103 1/2 | Tel Edison 1st 5s '41      | 100     | 100     |
| Chi & W Indiana 5s '70      | 103 1/2 | 103 1/2 | Tel Edison 1st 5s '41      | 100     | 100     |
| Chi & W Indiana 5s '71      | 103 1/2 | 103 1/2 | Tel Edison 1st 5s '41      | 100     | 100     |
| Chi & W Indiana 5s '72      | 103 1/2 | 103 1/2 | Tel Edison 1st 5s '41      | 100     | 100     |
| Chi & W Indiana 5s '73      | 103 1/2 | 103 1/2 | Tel Edison 1st 5s '41      | 100     | 100     |
| Chi & W Indiana 5s '74      | 103 1/2 | 103 1/2 | Tel Edison 1st 5s '41      | 100     | 1       |



# RADIO

## BATTERY BUILT TO RESIST ZERO TEMPERATURES

Bureau of Standards Tests  
New Types for Use in  
Special Cases

Users of storage batteries for the operation of radio receiving equipment are not unmindful of precautions that these sources of energy should not be subjected to low temperatures, especially when they are nearly discharged. Therefore, you will be curious to know why the procedure has been reversed in the photograph — why these primary batteries have been completely surrounded by several hundred pounds of ice. For illustration, let us suppose that a forest ranger or weather observer stationed on Pike's Peak, 14,000 feet above sea level, is desirous of maintaining a radio receiving station for the reception of entertainment and information from radiocasting stations! At this commanding elevation, a point of perpetual snow, the source of a power supply for operating a radio receiver is the paramount problem. Dry cell batteries are soon exhausted of their energy and ordinary storage batteries cannot withstand such rigorous weather conditions, especially when they are nearly discharged.

Fortunately, the type of battery illustrated in the above photograph is relatively immune to zero weather, as the laboratory tests portrayed would seem to indicate. Furthermore, they have a long natural life—capacities of 500 and 1000 ampere-hours—and what is even more advantageous for service in isolated regions is that when the energy has been exhausted from a cell the old chemical materials may be dumped and new materials added, thus constituting a new battery. The expense of this type of primary cell as well as the costliness of the chemical materials, is the objectionable factor which precludes its use for radio purposes except where conventional storage batteries are not serviceable because of severe climatic conditions.

These heavy duty batteries, of 1000-ampere-hour and 5000-ampere-hour capacities, are rarely, if ever, seen by the public. When in service oddly enough, they are submerged in wells alongside railroad tracks. The only reason for their exposure in the accompanying illustration is that they are being tested in a laboratory of the electro-chemistry section of the Bureau of Standards.

Primary batteries of this character are designed especially as sources of electric energy for the operation of signals—semaphores, if you please—in the guidance of railway trains. Their vital importance is thus made obvious—for, if they failed to function, the semaphores would cease to operate. Clearance signals as well as the danger sign of red have their source of operation in these large-capacity batteries. Despite the burial of these cells of electric energy in wells or holes alongside railway tracks as a safeguard against extremely low temperatures, not infrequently they are subjected to severe weather conditions. This accounts for the laboratory test at the Bureau of Standards, in which cracked ice and a room temperature of 32 degrees Fahrenheit are conditions that simulate those to which they are subjected in service. A thermometer placed on the wall of the laboratory and holes in each of the battery cells for inserting thermometers are provisions making possible a precise knowledge of temperatures during the experiments.

It was while subjecting these railroad batteries to tests in a bed of ice that it occurred to laboratory investigators of the Bureau of Standards that they offered possibilities for radio service under the peculiar conditions described. Polar expeditions and other enterprises invading regions where the thermometer hovers below zero can take advantage of this type of battery for supplying energy to radio apparatus. Results of practical tests have shown that these chemical cells when buried in the ground alongside a railway track are able to withstand a temperature of 30 or more degrees below zero. This and other supporting evidence would seem to qualify these cells for the designation of cold-storage batteries—thus defying the usual precautions which warn radio fans not to subject their batteries to low temperatures.

## Question Box

While reading in the Monitor on the Radio page about adopting the "doughnut coil" for the Neutrodyne in the Monitor if the "doughnut coil" could be used in the Brownings and Drakes set to advantage in making it more sensitive just what will do in your case. Some say it is a great help while others report some loss in sensitivity. At the best we would recommend it in the form of an experiment.

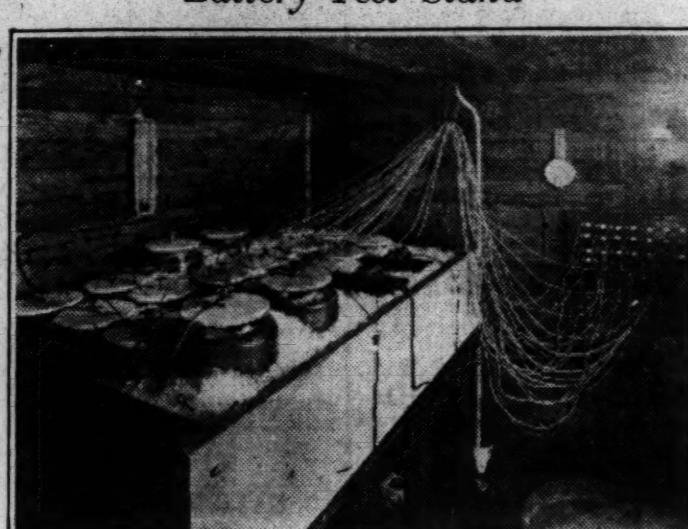
## Wanted—To Manufacture

We have facilities for the manufacture of electrical or mechanical devices of any nature. Can we be of service to you? Address Dept. M, Connecticutt Tel & Elec. Co., Meriden, Conn.

## Garden City Radio Co.

The only store in the NEWTONS  
devoted exclusively  
to RADIO

333 Walnut St. Newton North 4751  
NEWTONVILLE, MASS.



## Battery Test Stand

## Radio Programs

tonight's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 4B

### Evening Features

FOR SATURDAY, OCT. 9  
EASTERN STANDARD TIME  
WTAC, Worcester, Mass. (368 Meters)  
6:45 p. m.—Baseball scores. 8—Ban-  
croft orchestra. 8:30—Program. 10:  
"Seitin' Up Hour."  
WLS, Chicago, Ill. (345 Meters)  
6:30 p. m.—Dinner music from musical  
program. 7:30—Shaw's Orchestra. 8—  
Musical program. 10:30—Dance program.  
WTIC, Hartford, Conn. (476 Meters)  
6 p. m.—Moe Blumenthal's trio. 6:25  
—News. 6:30—Studio program. 7—Mo-  
Blumenthal's trio. 7:30—Bible study.  
WEAF, New York City (922 Meters)  
6 p. m.—Dinner music. 6:50—Pre-  
vention talk by Alfred Fleming. 7—  
Music. 7:30—Musical program. 8—  
"Beauties." 9—Tone. 10—Musical com-  
edy hits by the WEAF musical comedy  
troupe. 10—Ben Bernle's orchestra. 11  
—Roof's orchestra.  
WJZ, New York City (455 Meters)  
6:05 p. m.—Commodore band concert  
orchestra. 9:30—Jack Denny's orchestra.  
WBAL, Baltimore, Md. (541 Meters)  
6 p. m.—Olcott Vall and his string  
ensemble. 8—Broadway Merchants' As-  
sociation. 9:30—Tommy Christian's or-  
chestra. 10:15—Pete Fazio's orchestra.  
WGRB, New York City (315 Meters)  
6 p. m.—Uncle George. 6:30—Prince  
piotti, tenor. 6:45—Louise Rice. 7  
—"The Kelly Trio, Irish music. 9—Songs.  
9:30—Instrumental program.  
WNEW, Newark, N. J. (405 Meters)  
7 p. m.—Jacques Jacobs' ensemble.  
7:30—"Radio's Amateur Ranks." Albert  
Sonn. 8:15—Vanderbilt orchestra. 8:35  
—News bulletin. 8:40—William H. Or-  
chard. 9:20—Clarence Williams Trio. 9:45—  
Baker and Zedner, piano-saxophonists.  
10:30—Imperial ensemble.  
WNYC, New York City (388 Meters)  
6 p. m.—Last-minute news flashes and  
baseball scores. 7:15—Fifteen-minute  
radio recital. 7:30—"The Story of the  
Song Book." 7:30—Morton dinner  
music. 8—Ambassador dinner music.  
8:30—Studio program. 9—Chelsea eve-  
ning concert. 10:15—"The Story of the  
Orchestra." 10:30—"Arrowhead dance or-  
chestra. Nick Nichols, director.  
WPAK, Atlantic City, N. J. (500 Meters)  
7 p. m.—Last-minute news flashes and  
baseball scores. 7:15—Fifteen-minute  
radio recital. 7:30—"The Story of the  
Song Book." 7:30—Morton dinner  
music. 8—Ambassador dinner music.  
8:30—Studio program. 9—Chelsea eve-  
ning concert. 10:15—"The Story of the  
Orchestra." 10:30—"Arrowhead dance or-  
chestra. Nick Nichols, director.  
WPKA, Pittsburgh, Pa. (809 Meters)  
6:15 p. m.—Dinner concert. Etta  
Canto and her Pizzetti Club orchestra.  
7:30—"The Story of the Song Book." 7:30—  
Carl Rupp directing. 9—Vaude-  
ville program from studio. Ev Jones  
Merrymakers and assistance entertainers.  
WJR, Lansing, Mich. (354 Meters)  
6:15 p. m.—Dinner concert. Etta  
Canto and her Pizzetti Club orchestra.  
7:30—"The Story of the Song Book." 7:30—  
Carl Rupp directing. 9—Vaude-  
ville program from studio. Ev Jones  
Merrymakers and assistance entertainers.  
WTAM, Cleveland, O. (859 Meters)  
6:15 p. m.—Political talk by Republicans  
and Democrats. 7:30—Children's program.  
8:30—"The Story of the Song Book." 8:30—  
Carl Rupp directing. 9—Vaude-  
ville program from studio. Ev Jones  
Merrymakers and assistance entertainers.  
WJR, Pontiac, Mich. (517 Meters)  
6 p. m.—Dinner concert. 6:15—  
"The Story of the Song Book." 6:15—  
Carl Rupp directing. 9—Vaude-  
ville program from studio. Ev Jones  
Merrymakers and assistance entertainers.  
WMBB, Chicago, Ill. (345 Meters)  
6:30 p. m.—Regular Sunday evening  
service from Second Church of Christ,  
Scientist.  
WMBB, Chicago, Ill. (345 Meters)  
6:30 p. m.—Regular Sunday morning  
service from Seventh Church of Christ,  
Scientist.  
WMBB, Chicago, Ill. (345 Meters)  
6:30 p. m.—Regular program. 7:15—Reg-  
ular Sunday evening service of Fifth  
Church of Christ, Scientist, Chicago, Ill.  
10:30 p. m.—Special popular program.  
WOK, Chicago, Ill. (345 Meters)  
12 to 1 a. m.—Pacific Coast program.  
WTW, Chicago, Ill. (345 Meters)  
10 a. m.—Church services. 1:30 p. m.—  
Studio program. 8—Classical program.  
11:30 p. m.—"Time signals and weather re-  
port." 10:30—"Arrowhead dance or-  
chestra. Nick Nichols, director.  
WPAK, Atlantic City, N. J. (500 Meters)  
7 p. m.—Dinner program. 8—Seaside  
orchestra. 9:30—"Arrowhead dance or-  
chestra. Nick Nichols, director.  
WPKA, Pittsburgh, Pa. (809 Meters)  
6:15 p. m.—Dinner concert. Etta  
Canto and her Pizzetti Club orchestra.  
7:30—"The Story of the Song Book." 7:30—  
Carl Rupp directing. 9—Vaude-  
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WTAM, Cleveland, O. (859 Meters)  
6:15 p. m.—Political talk by Republicans  
and Democrats. 7:30—Children's program.  
8:30—"The Story of the Song Book." 8:30—  
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6:15 p. m.—Baseball scores; Cleveland  
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WJR, Pontiac, Mich. (517 Meters)  
6:15 p. m.—Dinner concert by William  
Penn Hotel orchestra. Charles Marsh,  
director, alternating with Whitley Kauf-  
mann's orchestra. 6:15—Nixon report.  
7:30—Orchestra. 8—Program from studio.  
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**General Classified**

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 10 cents a line. Minimum space four lines.

**BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES****STATE REPRESENTATIVE**

Opportunity for man or woman with executive ability to become state representative, teaching Karan Course in Touch Typewriting, appearing before business men, 100 to 150 days; experience unnecessary; we train you free; furnish helpful sales literature, lists of prospects, etc.; compensation in every way. This will appeal to those desiring independent business and wishing to live in Boston. Write for application blank. Address 316-17 Scott Thompson Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla.

**HELP WANTED—MEN**

MACHINIST ENGINEER experienced in handling shop condition of 100 men Pittsfield district, where cost reduction with increased production is essential must have technical knowledge of engine building, machining, dies, jigs, etc., for forming, blanking and punching light gauge stock. Must be able to read blueprints and salary expected. H-4. Representative. The Christian Science Monitor, 610 Peoples Bank Bldg., Pittsfield, Vt.

**HELP WANTED—WOMEN**

SERVICE ORGANIZATION requires women of education in all appreciable things willing to work aggressively; must be interested in permanent position assuring a real future with adequate compensation. Write to Mrs. MARTIN, 300 N. Michigan Blvd., Room 1004, Chicago, Ill.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN**

COMPETENT man, 40 years old wants permanent position in established firm in capacity of sales executive or purchasing agent; has had successful experience in both lines; also management and unusual success in individual men. Box D-246. The Christian Science Monitor, 610 Peoples Bank Bldg., Pittsfield, Vt.

**PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED**

FRANCE. Vicinity Paris—Protestant family pension on Lake d'Enghien, 10 miles from Paris, comfortable modern comforts; canoeing, tennis, billiards. MME. MULLER, 4, Bd. d'Enghien, Engleien-le-Bain (S. & O.).

**Local Classified**

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 25 cents a line. Minimum space three lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.)

**HOMES WITH ATTENTION****The HOLLYHOCK**

A home where one may rest and study. Attention given if required. 66 University Rd., Brookline, Mass. Near Beacon Street. Regent 2541.

**The Maples**

BROOKLINE, MASS.—A home in a surrounding quiet area, large enough where space is wanted, and experienced care need, or come for rent and study. (Under management of Mrs. Anna M. Blatt) Materially Licensed. 12 Macrae Terrace. Tel. Reg. 5820 or 6496.

**ROOMS WANTED**

NEW YORK CITY—Lady desires two furnished or unfurnished rooms, very quiet, comfortable, with private bath, telephone, Box 2137. The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

**HELP WANTED—MEN**

NEW YORK—Young, married man to learn business and very experienced in office work; good references. Box 6414. The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—College student over 17 from 8 to 45 a. m. except Monday from 4 to 4:30 p. m. Tuesday and Friday. Hazel 1936.

**HELP WANTED—WOMEN**

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—General housekeeper, comfortable room, with private bath, for child of 6-8. Tel. Explained 5551.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Experienced girl for downstairs and cooking; good wages; no laundry work; references. Hazel 1936.

**Stenographer-Secretary**

A good opportunity for a permanent position to young woman of settled habits who can do all sorts of office work in small concern; intelligence the prime considerations. Experience in publishing desirable but not essential. Salary to start \$100 per month. Write Materially Licensed. 12 Macrae Terrace. Tel. Reg. 5820.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN**

GENTLEMAN—recent office and selling experience would like position running small office, inside selling, keeping a set of books or acting as private secretary; refer books to Box 25-20. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

RALLESMAN with executive ability, eighteen years experience in steel industry, married, desire location near Boston, very quiet, no line and through jobbers or direct to large manufacturing concerns preferred. Box 565. The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION-ATTENDANT, housekeeper, for elderly lady or couple; country or city. New York, N. Y. Box 107. The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

RELIABLE woman wants laundry to do at home; outdoors drying; colored. MRS. EDDIE EVANS, 16 Burke St., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER and general office work, ten years' technical engineering, dredging experience; conscientious and willing. Enclose 4th class book. Box 7102. The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

**YOUNG LADY**

desiring position companion, experienced in art work and sewing. Box 40-20. Corina, L. L. Mrs. Pickle, Tel. Haymarket 4117.

**EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES**

RENTON, WILLIAMS AGENCY HIGH OFFICE, 15 East 40th St., N. Y. Murray Hill 7177

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE MARY F KINGSTON CORT. 1554

CHARLOTTE GORDON supplies excellent positions, cooks, waitresses, chambermaids, useful maid-servants, housemen; references required. 12 East 55th St., New York City.

FLORENCE—High-grade secretaries, typists, executives, for business, sales, clerks. 2 West Bird St., N. Y. C. Penn 0600.

HERBERT AND BANCER, 45 East 41st St., New York City. Murray Hill 6838—A COMMERICAL AGENCY for business for business firms and their sealing positions.

**"LOOK AHEAD"**

Employers! Employees! SAMUEL PEACE, Inc. EMPLOYMENT SPECIALISTS Telephone Beckman 4344 Tribune Bldg., Room 731

154 Nassau Street, New York City LOUIS C. HANN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 500 N. W. New York City. Telephone Worth 1315.

PERSONNEL COMPANY, executive bank tellers, bookkeepers, typists, and all classes of office positions for men and women. 9 Church St., N. Y. C. Coop 2202.

**MERCY B. INGALLS**

1 West 42d St., N. Y. C. Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C. Many reliable, progressive concerns.

COLLEGiate SERVICE 427 Fifth Avenue, New York City Phone Calais 1-2000

Placement service for college women in the fields of business and social work.

**Local Classified Advertisements**

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 25 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.)

**REAL ESTATE****ROOMS TO LET****MOVING AND STORAGE****NOBLE R. STEVES, Mover****BRIDGEPORT****Tristram & Hyatt****NORWALK****HARTFORD****FRANK LAUDER****STAMFORD****LEWISTON****MAINE****BANGOR****LIMOUSINES****CAMBRIDGE****YOUR CURTAINS****MASSACHUSETTS****BROOKLINE****TO LET****BY Hour, Day or Month****Phone 0730 REGENT****COREY HILL TAXI SERVICE****1391A BEACON STREET****CAMBRIDGE****YOUR CURTAINS****MASSACHUSETTS****COMMONWEALTH LAUNDRY****249 Franklin Street, Cambridge****HARVARD TRUST COMPANY****(The Bank That Servces)****CENTRAL SQUARE****KENDALL SQUARE****Cambridge, Mass.****FLOWERS****FRUIT****COVIN****Upholsterers****ANDERSON and RUFLE CO.****Cabinet Makers****Custom Built Furniture****30 Boylston Street, Cambridge****University 2-0620****Silk Goods****Specialists in Restoring and Reproducing Antiques****"Pekin"****A new, unique and exclusive Fudge Packet of Candy Gems, \$1.25****FISKE CANDY SHOPS****287-A Huntington Avenue, Boston****3 Brattle St., Cambridge, Mass.****Paxton Park, Belmont****HARVARD ASHERY, INC.****Custom Tailors****Fine Hatters and Haberdashers****HARVARD SQUARE****Colburn, Jeweler****Diamonds ready in up-to-date mountings.****10 Boylston Street****Tel. Univ. 5-1642****W. H. GREEN****89 Mt. Auburn Street****Tires and Accessories****VULCANIZING****THE IN Home of Longfellow's****COCK****The St. James Hotel****ROCK****During the summer no dinner served Saturday evening. Closed all day Sunday.****R. P. CARSON****Five Minutes Harvard Square****COFFEE ROLLS SHELLS****406 BROADWAY****BROWNSIES****211 HARVARD STREET****RUSSELL C. CAMERON****House Painter and Paper Hanger****Kalsomining Graining and Glazing****19 BOYLSTON STREET****DEDHAM CUSTOM LAUNDRY****Dedham****Try Our Home Service Plan****10 lbs. for \$1.50 (minimum charge)****Everything ready to use. All wearing apparel finished by hand.****Circulars mailed upon request****FITCHBURG****Announcing Our Agency for****MODART CORSETS****New models in Girdles, Front Lace Corsets, and One-Piece Combinations which will enable us to give better corset service than ever before. Come and see them.****Chamberlain Huntress Co.****322-340 Main Street****THE ARCH PRESERVER SHOE****Bold exclusively by BERT JOHNSTON,****9 Blossom St., 35 steps from Main St.****L. O. CURRY****Jeweler—Watchmaker—Engraver****Room 2, Brigham Bldg. 436 Main St.****Telephone 285****The Garden Gift Shoppe****68 Blossom Street****Special combination for out-door use.****50 bulbs (assorted colors) for \$2.50, including****Hyacinth, 26 Tulips and 24 Crocuses, also**

## UNDER CITY HEADINGS

**Massachusetts****FITCHBURG**  
*(Continued)*

**F. L. Drury & Sons Co.**  
Quality Grocers  
FITCHBURG, MASS.  
225 Main St. 2 STORES 700 Main St.  
Agents for Canada Dry Ginger Ale

**Exclusive Gifts**  
Attractive Favors  
at  
Y<sup>e</sup> House of John L. Bailey  
Makers of Finest Candles  
at 685 Main Street, Fitchburg

**RADIOS—SPEAKERS  
BATTERIES**  
The Home of Hardware, Quality and Service  
Fitchburg  
Hardware Company  
314-316 and 740 Main Street

We carry the Oxborn Split Duster  
Raincoats for Men, Women and Children  
Hunting Shoes and Woolen Stockings  
Sport Coats and Slippers  
**FITCHBURG RUBBER CO.**  
564-566 MAIN STREET

**JASPEH'S MARKET**  
First Class Provisions  
10 Putnam Street Telephone 1417-1418

**HOLYOKE**  
COME ONE, COME ALL  
**OSBORNE GIFT SHOP**  
China and Glass Ware—Second Floor  
**OSBORNE HARDWARE CO.**  
245 HIGH STREET

End Your Trip at  
**SKILLING'S GARAGE**  
and start from  
**SKILLING'S FILLING STATION**  
One block up from Nonotuck Hotel  
Say it with Flowers

Clark's Flower Shop  
468 Dwight Street Tel. 1538

**LOWELL**  
Give Us a Trial and Be  
Convinced  
**SHOE SHINE PARLOR**  
A. M. BUTLER  
137 Dutton St. Mongeon Blvd.

**BELL'S FOOD SHOP**  
The Pure Food Bakery  
12 Bridge Street At the Square  
Washable Cape Skin Gloves  
Fancy Newest Shaded \$1.95

**CHERRY AND WEBB CO.**  
BAGLEY'S Y.D. GARAGE  
STORAGE—OILS—GASOLINE  
AND ACCESSORIES  
308-310 Westford St. Phone 6147-W  
EMERGENCY TRUCK

**Joseph Mullin**  
Coal—Coke  
**MORSE & BEALS**  
FLORISTS  
Fairburn Bldg. Phone 4406

**LYNN**  
"The House for Service"  
It's not the OUTSIDE

appearance that determines the value of furniture. How is it made under the cover? That's what we like to tell you about.

**W. B. GIFFORD**  
97-99 Market Street Lynn

**M. M. Spiller**  
All Accessories  
for Ladies  
and Misses

Breakers 2529 139 Broad St.  
We Have a Service Suitable  
for Every Household

**Whyte's Enterprise Laundry**  
82-87 Willow Street, Lynn, Mass.

**GIBBS BROTHERS**  
FLORISTS  
Flowers Telephoned Anywhere  
281-283 Union St. Breakers 1082

**COAL**  
Anthracite and Bituminous, and Wood  
Sprague, Breed, Stevens & Newhall  
Incorporated 8 Central Square

**MALDEN**  
Permanent Waving  
and all other forms of  
Hairdressing  
Popular Prices

**F. N. JOSLIN CO.**  
Malden Square

**DOROTHY BENHAM**  
Millinery  
147 Pleasant Street Malden  
Telephone 0631-W

**C. L. ADAMS**  
Dry Goods Specialty Shop  
ODD FELLOWS BLDG., MALDEN, MASS.  
Phone 6994

The MISSES HALL SHOP  
8 Pleasant St., Malden, Mass.  
UNDERWEAR, BRAES, DRAIGES,  
CORSETS, SWEATERS,  
HOSIERY

Mitchell's Dairy  
Milk—Cream—Buttermilk  
167 Mt. Vernon St. Tel. 3282

Hartley, Hammond Co.  
Sanitary Plumbing  
126 Acushnet Ave. New Bedford, Mass.

Telephone Malden 0637  
The MISSES HALL SHOP  
8 Pleasant St., Malden, Mass.  
UNDERWEAR, BRAES, DRAIGES,  
CORSETS, SWEATERS,  
HOSIERY

## UNDER CITY HEADINGS

**Massachusetts****MALDEN**  
*(Continued)*

*It Is With Pleasure We Announce  
the Arrival of Our New Styles in*  
DOROTHY DODDS  
SELBY ARCH PRESERVER  
and CANTILEVER SHOES  
for WOMEN  
H I G G I N S 102 Pleasant Street MALDEN

Hopkins-Blakeslee Co.  
45 Pleasant Street, Malden  
**PATRICK TOPCOATS  
and OVERCOATS**

**MEDFORD**  
Medford Auto Co., Inc.  
27 Harvard Ave. 306 Boston Ave.  
36 Harvard Ave.

**AUTO STORAGE**  
Auto Repair Auto Laundry  
Tires, Tubes and Accessories  
Vulcanizing and Battery Service  
Socony Gas and Motor Oils

C. F. CROCKER P. M. ADAMS  
Established 1896

**Crocker's Market**  
Heavy Steer Beef  
High Grade Groceries  
505 High St., West Medford

246 Elm St., Davis Sq., West Somerville  
*Best of Everything for the Table*

Telephone Arlington 2862 By Appointment  
Miss DOROTHY M. HILL  
4 Harvard Ave., West Medford, Mass.  
Opposite the R. R. Station  
Dressmaking in all its branches, including  
Shingle Bobbing Marcel Waving

Mrs. Ruth Bailey Martin  
**SPENCER CORSETS**  
Made to Measure  
New Address: 91 State Street, W. Somerville

Telephone Mystic 0106-R  
**MAX SUGARMAN**  
TAILORED  
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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1926

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## EDITORIALS

Returning from Europe, a United States Senator from Mississippi, who is widely regarded as the most active leader of the Democratic Party, announces that he has discovered a plot having for its purpose the cancellation of foreign debts to the United States. The project, he asserts, originated with

Republican leaders who believe that the collection of the debts, or for that matter the annual payment of interest, will put in jeopardy the established tariff system of the United States. As the Democratic Party is largely a party of advocates of low tariffs, this leader calls upon his associates to join him in resisting this propaganda, and thereby continuing a condition which will make, according to his view, a material reduction of the tariff inevitable.

Setting aside for the moment any question of the relationship between heavy foreign indebtedness and the maintenance of a high protective tariff, it may be said there could be nothing at the present moment more unfortunate than this effort to make of the indebtedness of foreign nations to the United States a partisan political question in the latter country. Thus far it has been kept out of party politics. It is quite true that such progress as has been made in funding these debts has been accomplished under a Republican Administration. By it at least a measure of systematic funding of these claims has been effected, and foreign nations have been definitely informed as to the amount of payment expected from them. Confessions made by the United States have not been illiberal. The amount exacted has been but a fraction of the amounts originally advanced, with the interest largely eliminated. Proceeding on the theory that payment should be fixed in accordance with the ability of the debtor country rather than at the full amount involved, differing arrangements have been made with England, Italy and Belgium, while the French refunding plan still rests in abeyance. In each instance the immediate payments are far from burdensome, although with the progress of years they are made to increase steadily.

Many financiers and economists, accepting for the moment the refunding plans of the Administration, question whether they are more than a merely temporary expedient. They doubt whether it will be to the best advantage to the United States to insist upon the future payments as scheduled. The question, referred to in these columns more than once, of the great difficulty in making annual payments of this character without seriously affecting either American domestic manufacturing activities or its export trade is still debatable. The fact that during the last six months the reports of the Department of Commerce show American foreign trade increasing with all countries save Europe, where these debts are owed, is by some thought to be indicative of the obstacle placed by them in the way of foreign trade.

Considerations of this character should not be ignored even though approval of the Administration's funding operations as an initial measure may be general. It is safe to say that in the end economic considerations will determine the final disposition of these claims. It will not be long before the course of trade and finance will demonstrate whether-in fact these demands can be enforced without unsettling the manufacturing business of the United States, or without seriously crippling the foreign purchasers of American goods. Economic law may be trusted to dispose of the matter ultimately to the material advantage of the countries concerned, even though political maneuvering may for the time delay its operation.

But there is involved in this question something more than merely material advantage. We have said that the United States has not been illiberal in the concessions it has made to its debtors. But this fact does not preclude even a greater measure of liberality if it should appear that still further concessions will contribute to the well-being of the nations by whose side Americans fought in the war, and in whose restoration to prosperity the United States desires to take an equally militant share. It may prove the part at once of wisdom, good statesmanship and international brotherliness to hold forth the promise of further discussions and possible readjustments of international debts. The Government of the United States has proved itself a friendly and generous Government where interests of an international character were involved, in view of which it is only reasonable and just to assume that it will not fail to settle these as it has other international problems on the basis of the Golden Rule. No nation will reap more material profit from world-wide prosperity and international harmony than America, which is already foremost in its productive activities, and is rapidly becoming the leader in international trade. In order that this world-wide advantage may be enjoyed, efforts to give a purely partisan significance to the question of how the debts should be handled in the United States should be generally deplored.

Two Canadian Supreme Court judges have just been appointed by the Dominion Government to the Royal Commission that is investigating the customs administration. The commission will be expected to make recommendations for the more efficient operation of a government department and to suggest better

methods of preventing smuggling across the American border. For duties such as these, judges step down from the bench and share in public administration—in a problem that is not without political angles. The action of the Dominion Government, however, has some important—but criticized—precedents in the use of the English judiciary for nonjudicial duties.

The English judiciary, on the whole, has probably been the most notable in the world. This, it is frequently pointed out, is in spite of

## Foreign Debts and Politics

the method of selection. Appointment by the Prime Minister of the day has been said to be on a par with the designation of a professor of moral philosophy by a committee of the Jockey Club, but a high standard has nevertheless been maintained. Until recently it was the rule that political prominence was a bar to judicial preference, but the Lloyd George Coalition Government broke with this tradition and at one time five judges, exclusive of former lord chancellors, were ex-cabinet ministers. If this practice is to continue, serious questions will be raised in respect of the propriety of judges inquiring into political matters. Having reached the bench via the political arena, may judges deal with politics again and keep their judicial impartiality unimpaired?

In 1886, Mr. Justice Day of the King's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice was sent to Ireland to inquire into certain riots; in 1888, a commission of three judges was appointed to examine the Parnell forgeries; four years later, an English judge investigated the position of Irish evicted tenants, and the following year Lord Bowen, Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, inquired into the riots at Featherstone. The Venezuelan Boundary Commission of 1897 contained English judges. The Earl of Reading was sent to the United States as president of the Anglo-French Loan Commission while he held the office of Lord Chief Justice of England. He returned to England in 1916, performed his judicial duties until 1918, when he was again sent to the United States as a special envoy. He resumed his judicial functions in 1920, and in 1922 was sent to India as Viceroy. Perhaps, however, the most familiar recent case of a judge taking part in a matter of current public controversy is that of Mr. Justice Sankey, who headed the coal commission of 1919.

Nor have such practices been confined to England. Congress has called for the assistance of American judges. Mr. Justice Brewer was president of the commission that Congress authorized to investigate the Venezuelan boundary dispute; Chief Justice Fuller and Mr. Justice Brewer served later on the boundary commission provided for by the arbitration treaty of 1897 between Great Britain and Venezuela. The electoral commission which passed on the disputed presidential election of 1876 contained five associate justices of the Supreme Court of the United States. Two Democrats and two Republicans were indirectly designated by the congressional statute. The fifth commissioner from the bench was Mr. Justice Bradley, a Republican. On every vital question he voted with the Republican members of the commission.

Judges are asked to assist governments because the public has confidence in their impartiality. They are remote from party controversy. Their positions on disputed questions are not advertised. The danger is, however, that non-judicial duties will weaken the position of the judges when they are on the bench. That, at least, is the argument of those who are most scrupulous about the independence and integrity of the judiciary, and this watchfulness has probably prevented the precedents for the Canadian appointments from being more numerous.

In the matter of commodity production and distribution in the United States it would seem that recent experiences have served to upset, if not actually to disprove, some of the accepted theories as to the causes of so-called prosperity. In a paper recently read by advertisers in Detroit,

Dr. Benjamin M. Anderson, economist of the Chase National Bank of New York, presented a most interesting view of present-day conditions in endeavoring to explain why it is that in the face of gradually falling commodity prices, the volume of production has steadily increased, while profits have been generally sustained.

It is interesting here to observe that the much-discussed practice—defended by some and condemned by many—of hand-to-mouth buying by jobbers, wholesalers and retailers, is declared to account for what is regarded by expert economists as nothing less than a phenomenon in business. Dr. Anderson declares unequivocally that what has happened could not have taken place if inventories purchased at 1925 prices had been large in January, 1926. And what has taken place has, he insists, reversed the accepted theory that the so-called law of supply and demand, which has it that falling prices stimulate buying, is reversed by business experience, which is that the first effect of falling prices is to check buying, since buyers are inclined to wait for still lower prices. But he goes on to show that in the "long pull," as he puts it, experience does confirm theory, since when the decline of prices slows down, buying picks up again and business revival begins while prices are still slowly falling. He says: "The hand-to-mouth buying policy, however, in 1926, at least, has brought economic theory and business experience together. The immediate effect of price reduction has been increased buying, for the business field as a whole."

In another important particular it is declared that a sudden departure from the prevailing economic policy might prove disturbing. With the inflow of alien labor checked by immigration quotas, the supply of labor has become more or less inelastic. Therefore, a sharp increase in forward or future buying would lead to sharp competitive bidding for labor which, Dr. Anderson believes, would cause labor costs to mount much more rapidly than they would have done under similar conditions before the immigration restrictions were adopted.

Aside from the purely economic and practical aspects of Dr. Anderson's discussion, perhaps the most interesting conclusion reached by him is summarized in the following paragraph:

I think we have here one of the very striking illustrations of the general fact that economic processes, being in large part, the work of conscious and reflecting men, are greatly influenced and modified by being studied. Chemical elements read invariably in the same way, no matter how many generalizations are made by the scientists regarding their behavior. But economic phenomena are changed through the very process of being studied, and the publication of an accurate scientific study may lead to changes in the economic process which will invalidate predictions based on that scientific study.

It is impossible, in any event, to apply to affairs as they are now shaped the accepted rules

which once were supposed to govern even the simplest details of supply and distribution. No manufacturer would for a moment attempt to regulate production, nor would a jobber or wholesaler hope to determine the size or value of his reserve stocks by the measure applied forty or fifty years ago. The facility with which invoices are moved and delivered reflects, on a larger scale, the tendency of consumers to buy only in quantities to meet their present needs. There is no closed season, as in the days when wagon trains and river and lake steamers were depended upon to afford means of communication between factory and store. Consequently the stocks of dealers remote from mills and warehouses are at all times comparatively "liquid," in the sense that they are quickly turned into cash without the former losses incurred because of the necessity of tying up large sums in surplus supplies.

So long, therefore, as the consumer finds it economical or convenient to continue the prevailing method of buying only for present needs, there should be no reason why the wheels should not continue to turn, with assured employment in the chief producing industries. By this method price reductions may be quickly reflected at both ends of the line, the chief risk being assumed by the manipulators of speculative markets in which raw materials are handled.

Without denying the inalienable right of a motorist to decorate his chariot as his taste may dictate, a form of decoration has come into vogue in the western section of the United States that, should it spread, may eventually raise serious question as to how far it can be carried without becoming alienable. One reads of the arrival at a tourist camp in Mount Rainier National Park of a car, typical of this decorative movement, "with every appearance of having been all over the world," for "no car seemingly could have acquired so many windshield stickers without visiting all the parks from Abyssinia to Zanzibar."

But on examination by the reporter it turned out that, with two exceptions, "every sticker on the windshield advertised either a tourist camp or a filling station," and that the travelers were only four days from home.

This sticker practice seems to have been started by the National Park Service when it had the idea of providing windshield stickers to mark cars that had visited the parks; nor probably did the service realize that the idea would appeal also to towns, tourist camps, oil companies, filling stations, and other advertisers. One is reminded by report from the West of that period in American esthetics when people decorated crockery and glass with decalcomania pictures, the object of the enthusiast being to affix as many pictures as possible to the chosen pitcher or jug. Here, in short, was a new way to advertise, which included advertising the triumphal progress of the motorist himself, and now "the entire Far West, from the Black Hills to the Pacific Coast, has been swept by a windshield sticker craze. Every car that travels a hundred miles from its home garage acquires a motley array of paper plasters."

This one may hesitate to accept as literal fact, for there are a good many motorists the world over who would object to driving a billboard, but it is no doubt a good generalization. And it becomes evident that there can be too many stickers on a windshield. For the safety of the public it is necessary that the driver of an automobile shall be able to see plainly where he is going; and in proportion as his enthusiasm for stickers reduces his ability to see other travelers on the road it becomes a menace to the inalienable right of such other travelers at least to be seen before being run over. In the East there are already signs of receptivity when the sticker craze crosses the mountains, but the decorative effects are so far considerably confined to the back of the car.

One may believe, as already hinted, that everywhere the craze rages, not all cars are extravagantly decorated. There are a good many motorists who really like to look at the scenery, and a good many also who would no more think of covering their cars with advertisements, either of places, commodities, or their individual achievements of travel, than they would think of having themselves similarly tattooed. For, as Horace long ago noticed, *Non omnes eadem mirantur amantque*; or, if one is a little rusty in his Latin, "All do not admire and love the same things."

## Editorial Notes

Congratulations to the Toronto Globe, which, according to the publication Variety, "is jealously upholding its reputation as the most straight-laced newspaper in Canada," for "it now proposes to censor its theatrical advertising." Variety further tells its readers that the first result of this was that "it threw out all advertising and editorial reference to the Gayety Theater playing Columbia burlesques. No more Columbia shows or Columbia houses can get space of any kind in the sheet." And it says that a well-known motion picture was next on the list, though an advertisement of its coming had been published in the Globe. But "the next day this was yanked out by the horrified president, who stated that the book on which the picture was based was, in his opinion, immoral." The Globe is on the right pathway. And it will find that the reputation which it will gain by the policy thus initiated will far exceed compensation for any loss of revenue.

Introduction of the "combines" to the winter wheat fields of the southwest of the United States this summer, enabling the grain to be cut, threshed and hauled to market on the same day, created a situation which threatened to swamp railroad facilities. With the aid of eastern roads, which responded voluntarily to calls for assistance, and through the efforts of the car service division of the American Railway Association, thousands of empty box cars were sent to the wheat territory and the crop moved with dispatch. Here is an example of service through co-operation and mutual helpfulness which the whole world might heed.

## The Flowers of New England

SUMMERTIME in New England is a season of riotous bloom, constant surprise and color schemes, with combinations that rival the efforts of the most experienced landscape architect. From Boston through the White Mountains and back on the Vermont side of the Connecticut Valley we feasted our eyes on the colors and enlarged our speaking acquaintance with the flowers which are so numerous and lovely in that particular section of the country.

As we left our driveway, we began to count the flowers that we knew by name, and the first hour of our ten days' trip had we said "How do you do" to over thirty old familiar friends, such as goldenrod, aster, chickory, meadowlark, steeple bush, joe-pye weed, and some of the fall lilies.

As we reached the open country, the roadside banks and wide meadows were full of constant surprises. Our flower book had to be consulted often. When we were not able to identify a flower by the sight we could get of it from the moving car we stopped for a nearer view, or, if necessary, to pick a specimen and look it up at our leisure.

After we had identified what was to us a new specimen, we repeated its name every time that we saw it, so that we might become so familiar with it that we would not have to be introduced when we met again. And so we repeated over and over "elecampane"—"twin flower"—"turtleneck head" and "shell flower"—"blue vervain" and many others.

Our vision became sharper and interest grew as our knowledge increased, and we were constantly wondering, as O. Henry used to do, what was just around the corner.

Every mossy bank was stuck full of gems, like my lady's cushion. The dwarf cornell lifted its bright red berries from the dark green softness of the moss and the feathered mist of dainty ferns, looking, as one of our party said, like a little Christmas wreath.

Cardinal flower, turtlehead and jewel weed lined the edges of the streams, and on the bank of beautiful Lake Chocorua we found a wild calla lily, or water arum, near which was a rose-breasted grosbeak who gave a warning chirp to tell us that he was going to sing us his song and to beg our attention, after which he burst forth into a whistling song all about the beauty of the spot he had selected for his home.

The last night of our vacation was spent in a farmhouse on the banks of the Ompompanoosuc River, one of the loveliest little streams in all New England, where we could hear all night the song of the brook as it rippled over its pebbly rocks, and, from the further bank, the occasional call of the bobwhite and the monotonous admixture to "whip poor Will."

When we reached home our list of identified flowers had grown to eighty-three and we had not counted different varieties of the same families, such as goldenrod and aster, which have many members in their family. Not a large list for the naturalist, but a very satisfactory and happy one for amateurs.

We were too early for the gentians and much too late for the trilliums, lady's slippers, bloodroot, violets, and many others, so we shall continue our list as the season advances and a new one begins.

I. H. B.

## The World's Great Capitals: The Week in London

PLANS are being formulated for the erection in London of an India House on a scale commensurate with the importance of that country in the British Empire. All of the dominions now have satisfactory quarters in London, the buildings owned by Canada and Australia being specially fine, while New Zealand, South Africa and a number of the colonies are well housed. It is understood that the governments, both of Great Britain and of India, are desirous that India should have a home in London which would be adequate for housing the many business and social interests of the people of India, and it is almost certain that such a building, when erected, will be an important addition to the public structures of London.

Many Londoners of the older generation are tenacious followers of diplomatic etiquette, and now that so much of the diplomatic business of the world takes place at Geneva, their attentions are directed toward that sleepy city much of the time. An announcement of interest to this group has been the news that, owing to the alphabetical order of signing, the first vote for the admission of Germany to the League was given by South Africa. This is because the French order is taken, and in French, South Africa becomes L'Afrique du Sud. Germany (Allemagne) was the first to sign the Locarno Treaty, followed by Belgium, France, and Great Britain (La Grande Bretagne). When the Versailles Treaty was signed, however, Mr. Lloyd George signed for L'Empire Britannique, and so took precedence over France.

A marked appreciation of a novel means for getting a new start in life seems to characterize a resident of Durban, South Africa, who has just sent a gift of £1 to the St. Pancras Guardians. The money is to be used to provide a prize for a shov-a-penny tournament among the inmates of the St. Pancras almshouse. The donor read of a shov-a-penny tournament held some months ago at a London almshouse, when the winner, after receiving his prize of four shillings, presented by one of the Guardians, immediately took his discharge and set up in business on his own account as a street trader in fruit and vegetables. All of the more sportingly inclined inmates of the St. Pancras institution are now in training for the coming contest.

English small boys will toss up their caps at the latest news from Greece that plum puddings at the forthcoming holiday season will not be devoid of "plums." Some official in the Ministry of Health had decreed that dioxide of sulphur was no fit preservative for the fruit that made little Jack Horner famous and that, therefore, the usual immense quantity of "plums" consumed by native Britons would not be allowed importation into England. One could imagine the schoolboys groaning from John O'Groats to Lands End over the threatened embargo, for what would a plum pudding be without any "plums"? It is with joy therefore that the announcement is received that the Greek Government has authorized establishment of a London office to supervise and facilitate the distribution of unsulphured dried fruit.

They're as lively as can be.  
They're more grown up than we,

is an irresponsible jingle heard among a cheerful party of fifty British girls engaged in departmental stores in London who have returned here from a delightful visit they have paid to the United States. It refers to some of the American girls they have met whose kindness and hospitality they describe in enthusiastic terms. The chief wish expressed is that the visit may be returned. The party went from London to gather experience of American retail trade methods, and has come home with many useful suggestions. One of them is in connection with the excellence of the illumination of store windows after closing hours, which increases their attraction to passers-by in the street.

Monkey Hill at the Zoo has its first baby Sacred Baboon since the group of seventy-five Abyssinian baboons arrived and took up their quarters in the fine outdoor exhibition place. The little one keeps close to its mother, but both parents have a hard time protecting it from the curiosity of the other members of the colony. Three friendly male

## A Close-up of the Wiener Wald

TWAS close upon the sunset hour when I left Vienna, taking the southern road to the village of Enzersdorf. The clouds still packed westward a blue molten wall—where they had drifted. The sun to the west was being absorbed slowly by the first slopes of those tumbling wide acres of hills and sweet valleys known as the Wiener Wald. Clouds steeped in rose were dropping from an open space

of the green valley. The air was clean as a waterfall and the distance as clear. The red poppy, blue chicory, and yellow buttercup were interwoven in the grasses along the roadside.

The hour was still. Our grain, stacked, stood in long silent rows to one side of our way and to the other spread a carpet of fresh-growing oats. Peasants were in the fields. The air was as clean as a waterfall and the distance as clear. The red poppy, blue chicory, and yellow buttercup were interwoven in the grasses along the roadside.

Somewhere behind the battlements the hills cupped sharply to form that valley known as Hinterbrühl. There is a persuasion about these gentle hollows which commands unstinted praise. The rocks where they appear are strong, the pines in their clefts have an unwonted beauty, the air is fragrant, and the never-ending hills invite further wandering.

This same Wiener Wald, or "Vienna Forest" pronounced "veener valt," is I don't know how large. It is a triangular spur of a sea of Alpine foothills, which might rise at highest to a thousand feet. On a map, perhaps the Wald might be included in that area formed by Vienna, Baden and St. Pölten. I am not certain. Once upon a time it was nothing but a vast forest until history invaded it with quaint one-story villages, valley roads, and trails.

The woods remain. To the north they are beech, in the middle a composite arrangement of oaks, sycamore, evergreens and birch, and to the south come the pine. I have found in these woods and by the edge of them pink cyclamen and blue bellflowers. The fields that gather in the folds have on their borders white queen's lace, field daisies, and thistles among other flowers.

The cottages are clean, green shuttered, red roofed and whitewashed. Geraniums are in the windows and in the gardens are phlox, sweet-william, sabiois, goldenrod, and hollyhocks.

The inns sometimes have Roman arches leading into courtyards and must date from medieval days.

Today the Wiener Wald is